The Sydney Morning Herald.

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STEAM TO PORT MACQUARIE

LAST TRIP FOR THE SEASON.

THE steam-packet MAITLAND, William Parsons, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 9th March, at 8 P.M., *being her last trip to the above port for the season.*

JAS. PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 3912

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE Iron Steam-ship THISTLE, William Mulhall, commander, will sail THIS DAY, *Tuesday*, at 9 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 4169

STEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER.

THE STEAM-SHIP PHŒNIX, will leave for the above district, on Wednesday next, the 8th instant, at 8 P.M.

Kellick's Wharf, March 4. 4067

FOR ADELAIDE AND PORT PHILLIP, VIA BOYD TOWN.

CALLING OFF BELFAST AND PORTLAND BAY TO LAND AND RECEIVE PASSENGERS, WEATHER PERMITTING.

THE STEAM-SHIP JUNO will be despatched for the above ports, on Monday, the 3rd of April, at three o'clock P.M.

	£	s.	d.
Fare in the Saloon, exclusive of wines and spirits	10	0	0
Steward's fee	0	5	0
Fore cabin, exclusive of provisions	4	0	0
Steward's fee	0	2	6

N.B.—In consequence of the support which the fore cabin of the Juno has received the public are informed that the accommodation has been considerably enlarged, and many additional berths added.

For freight or passage apply to

BOYD AND CO., 2, Church Hill.

3579

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.

THE fast-sailing schooner ELIZABETH, (formerly Lady Mary Fitz Roy), will sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 11th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at Walker's Wharf.

ABRAHAM BARTER, Master.

4103

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE fine Packet Brig CHRISTINA, Saunders, Master, will sail for the above port This Day, the 7th March. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex street.

3866

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE SCHOONER JOHN PIRIE, 150 tons burthen, M'Veigh, Master, will clear at the Customs for the above on Thursday, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to

JAMES COOK.

Circular Wharf, March 7. 4184

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE favourite clipper schooner PHŒBE, Captain George Bennett, will have quick despatch. For passage only, (having very superior accommodation), apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street,

3931

FOR MELBOURNE,

TO FOLLOW THE PHOEBE,

THE favourite clipper schooner THETIS, Captain Collings. For freight or passage, (having superior accommodation) apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4111

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

(TO SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT.)

THE well-known packet brig LOUISA, 182 tons register, W. N. Millton, commander.

This vessel has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, the best of provisions and wines will be provided on board free of charge, and the rate of freight and passage very moderate. This is a first-rate conveyance for valuable horses, which will be taken at a low rate; water and fittings will be provided. Apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street

4195

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, Captain Osborn, is detained at the request of Shippers until This Evening, Tuesday, and offers an excellent opportunity to parties proceeding to South Australia. Intermediate passengers can proceed in the cabin (without wine or beer), at a reduced rate.

For which, or steerage passage, or freight, apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and pass their Custom entries this day. 3590

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE well-known Schooner DEBORAH, will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 11th instant; has room for a few tons of freight, for which and passage apply to Captain Nagle, Kellie's Wharf; or to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

Tuesday, March 7. 4194

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE FINE SHIP HYDERABAD, 816 tons, F. A. Castle, Esq., commander, will have immediate despatch. Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Quay, or to

GEORGE THORNTON, Custom House

4219

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT.

THE fine new ship SIR EDWARD PARRY, 575 tons, B. D. Freeman, commander. The above vessel will sail This Morning, Tuesday.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Freeman, or

R. TOWNS.

Miller's Point, March 7. 4139

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON THE 15TH INSTANT.

THE fine barque BERMONDSEY, A1, 507 tons, Samuel Banes, Commander. Has two poop cabins disengaged, and room for a few STEERAGE passengers. Apply to the captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or, J. B. METCALFE.

March 6. 4118

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing first-class Barque ALERT, 394 tons register, M. Davidson, commander.

Has a large portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 20th March.

Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 4. 4162

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque DUKE OF RICHMOND, 470 tons register, Thomas Barclay, commander.

Has now nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail 15th instant.

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

March 4. 4163

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class British built Barque MIDLOTHIAN, 414 tons register, Thomas Fyall, Commander.

Has now the greater portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.

Has superior accommodation for passengers.

Apply to ROBERT HOW AND CO.; OR, TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 4. 4164

FOR LONDON,

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque CADET, 376 tons register, William Forsayth, Commander.

Has superior accommodation for intermediate and steerage passengers, and will sail on the 10th instant. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.

March 4. 4165

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, Commander.

Will be ready to receive cargo next week. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., OR TO GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 6. 4223

FOR LONDON.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine A1 barque NIAGARA, 336 tons register, Robert Symonds, commander. Having all her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. Apply on board, or to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO., Spring-street.

3036

FOR LONDON.

FOR CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY. TO SAIL 15TH MARCH.

THE A1. British built fast-sailing barque WAVERLEY, 436 tons, James Morgan, commander.

For passage apply to the commander, on board; or, to

J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., Agents.

King-street, February 26. 3777

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing barque PANDORA, A1, 297 tons, Charles Cobb, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to the Captain, on board, to

F. EBSWORTH; or, J. B. METCALFE.

March 7. 4198

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

THE fine A1 SCHOONER DESPATCH, 140 tons, W. F. Plant, Commander. Apply to

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.

4193

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A1 British-built barque MARCHIONESS OF DOUGLAS, 379 tons burthen, D. Henderson, Commander. Has excellent cabin and other accommodation. Apply to

ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street.

March 6. 4197

FOR SALE.—The fast-clipper yacht PHANTOM.

Apply to GEORGE PIKE, No. 5, Macquarie-street South, Near Lyons' Terrace.

N.B.—The Phantom is open to sail any yacht in the colony. 4189

CAPTAIN SCHILLING, about leaving the colony, cannot do so without expressing his sincere thanks for the kindness he has received since his arrival here.

March 6. 4204

TO THE GENTRY AND THE PEASANTRY OF RICHMOND, AND THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBOURHOOD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Having given up business and being about to leave, I beg most respectfully to return you my sincere thanks for the support I have received from you these last five years, during which I have been a resident mechanic among you; I do assure you it has always been my highest ambition to give you ample satisfaction in all my dealings: I also assure you that your kind wishes for my future welfare, and your promptness in paying my claims against you, shall be held in grateful remembrance, and be indelibly stamped on my memory.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

JAMES SWINBOURNE, Boot and Shoemaker, Saddle and Harness Manufacturer.

Richmond, March 3. 4035

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MADAME TORNING,

THURSDAY, MARCH THE 9TH, 1848.

THE evening's entertainment will commence with *Stirling's* Drama, entitled,

ULRICA!

OR, THE PRISONER OF STATE.

Christine .... MADAME TORNING.

Favourite Song....Madame Carandini.

Venetian Statues, by Mr. Torning.

To be followed by a Melo-Drama, entitled, The CABIN BOY!

OR THE PIRATE'S VICTIM.

Julian .... Madame Torning.

Comic Song .... Mr. Rogers.

To conclude with the Comic Ballet, entitled, The DANCING SCOTCHMAN; or, SAWNEY IN A GALLOPING CONSUMPTION. Ronald, Signor Carandini; Sawney, Mr. Torning; Effie, Madame Torning. 4201

CUMBERLAND TURF CLUB RACES

TO BE HELD ON THE NEW COURSE, PARRAMATTA, ON THE 27TH, 28TH, AND 29TH APRIL, 1848.

FIRST DAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH APRIL, 1848.

FIRST RACE.

THE PARRAMATTA TOWN PLATE of Fifty Pounds, with a Sweepstakes of Three Pounds added, for all horses carrying weight for age; 1½ mile heats. Entrance, £5.

SECOND RACE.

THE GRAFTON STAKES OF FIFTY POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of Three Pounds added, for three-year-olds; colts carrying 8 st. 10 lbs., fillies 8 st. 5 lbs.; two miles. Entrance £5.

THIRD RACE.

THE MAIDEN PLATE OF THIRTY POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of Three Pounds added, for horses that never won an advertised prize of £10: weight for age; mile heats. Entrance £3.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, 28TH APRIL, 1848.

FIRST RACE.

The HURRY SCURRY STAKES OF FIVE POUNDS each, with Ten Pounds added from the Funds, for all horses not entered in any of the other Races of this Meeting, carrying 9st. each; 1½ mile heats.

SECOND RACE.

The HACK STAKES OF FIFTEEN POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of One Pound added, carrying 9st. each; one mile heats. Post entrance. The winner to be sold by public auction immediately after the Race. All surplus over Fifteen Pounds to go to the Funds.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY, 29TH APRIL, 1848.

FIRST RACE.

The CUMBERLAND TURF PURSE OF SIXTY POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of Five Pounds added, for all horses, to be handicapped by J. R. Holden, Esq.; Captain M. C. O'Connell, and any gentleman whom they may appoint; two mile heats. Entrance £5.

The entrances for this Race to take place on the 16th of March, at the Australian Arms, Parramatta, at three, P.M. The weights to be declared in *Bell's Life in Sydney* on the 1st of April. Parties not accepting will be required to declare on or before Tuesday, the 11th of April, by a letter to the Secretary, when they will forfeit half their entrance; the remainder to be returned on the regular entrance night.

SECOND RACE.

The PROSPECT STAKES (the gift of Nelson Lawson, Esq.) of FORTY SOVEREIGNS, with an entrance of Five Pounds each added, for three-year old fillies, carrying 8 st. each, 1½ mile.

THIRD RACE.

The WELTER STAKES of THIRTY POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of Five Pounds added, for all horses, carrying Homebush Welter weights; heats two miles. Entrance, £3.

FOURTH RACE.

The BEATEN STAKES of TWENTY POUNDS, with a Sweepstakes of Two Pounds added, for all horses beaten at this Meeting, to be handicapped by the Stewards.

To be run under the Rules of the Australian Jockey Club.

Three entrances in each event, or no race.

All entrances (except for the Cumberland Turf Purse and Hurry Scurry) to be made on the 19th of April, at the "Australian Arms," Parramatta, between the hours of seven and nine p.m.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless a subscriber to the amount of three pounds, except in the Hack Race, for which one pound will qualify.

(Not having received answers from all the Gentlemen requested to act as Stewards, the names will appear in a future advertisement.)

No. 48-79

COOPER-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

Town Clerk's Office.

Sydney, 24th February, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Report of the Improvement Committee of the City Council, recommending a permanent section of Cooper-street, is now lying at the office of the City Surveyor, at the Town Hall, York-street, for the information and inspection of the public, and will so remain for three weeks from this date, previously to its adoption by the City Council.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

3583

No. 46—78.

SUSSEX-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.

Town Clerk's Office,

Sydney, 24th February, 1848.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Report of the Improvement Committee of the City Council, recommending a permanent level of Sussex-street, is now lying at the Office of the City Surveyor, at the Town Hall, York-street, for the information and inspection of the public, and will so remain for three weeks from this date, previously to its adoption by the City Council.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.

3584

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE will be received at this Office until *Monday, the 20th instant*, at noon, for the *conveyance* either by *steam* or *sailing vessels* of *passengers* and *goods* between the undermentioned places.

Sydney and Melbourne
Sydney and Launceston
Melbourne and Launceston
Sydney and Moreton Bay
Sydney and Morpeth
Sydney and Newcastle
Newcastle and Morpeth.

The contract to commence from the 1st April next, and to continue in force for twelve calendar months.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application to this Office.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

Commissariat Office, Sydney, March 1. 3984

SYDNEY MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE.

CONDUCTED ACCORDING TO THE USAGE AT LLOYD'S, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF UNDERWRITERS.

POLICIES underwritten at this Office daily, between the hours of ten and five, and completed immediately upon acceptation.

SAMUEL H. SMYTH, Lyon's Buildings, 567, George-street.

2685

Commissariat Office, Hobart Town, 15th February, 1848.

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned, until twelve o'clock, on Saturday, the 15th April next, from persons desirous of purchasing one pair of 16 horse Marine Steam Engines and Boiler, Pumps, &c., new and complete, not now required for the public service.

They are on an improved principle, being much lighter and not occupying more than two thirds the space of engines of the same power on the old plan, which is important where room is of great moment. Invented and manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Messrs. Penn and Co., of Greenwich, near London, who have fitted several war steamers with the same kind of engines for Her Majesty's Government; amongst others, the Sphynx ship of war, with 500 horse power engines, which, at the several trial trips, gave great satisfaction.

A drawing showing the above pair of engines, of the collective power of 32 horses, with a tubular boiler, and the method of fixing them in a vessel, together with a specification of the machinery, tools, and stores, can be inspected on application to the officer in charge of the Commissariat Magazines, at Hobart Town, with whom also the machinery, &c., are deposited.

An engineer from the inventor's manufactory accompanied the machinery from England, who will explain its principle.

The following is an inventory of the machinery, &c.:—

No.	
1.	1 Boiler
2.	2 Cylinders
3.	1 Foundation plate, complete
4.	1 Top frame
5.	2 End frames, with brackets for throttle valves
6.	1 Crank axle
7.	2 Paddle shafts
8.	2 Paddle bosses
9.	7 Bundles of paddle segments, (No. 12)
10.	6 Ditto of long arms, (No. 24)
11.	6 Ditto of short arms (No. 48)
12.	2 Ditto of stays, (No. 12)
13.	6 Ditto of paddle boards, (No. 36)
14.	8 Ditto of coal boxes
15.	5 Ditto of steam chest casing
16.	9 Floor plates
17.	1 Bundle of boiler plates, (spare), two pieces
18.	2 Ditto of spare paddle segments.
	64 Packages.
1-12.	12 Cases containing tools, stores, and machinery for the above.

Total 76 Packages.
Terms—Cash on delivery.

JOHN MACLEAN, Deputy Commissary General.

4102

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Library of this Institution will close on Saturday the 18th March next, and will remain closed until Monday, the 3rd of April, for the purpose of taking stock.

All books must be returned by the 18th March.

The Reading Room will remain open as usual.

By order of the Library Committee, S. P. HILL, Secretary.

School of Arts, March 6. 4175

FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

NEWLAND'S DAGUERREAN GALLERY.

J. W. NEWLAND respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Sydney, that he is now prepared to receive visitors at his Rooms, corner of King and George streets, over Mr. Fisher's store, where no effort on his part shall be wanting to secure to those who may honour him with their patronage a perfect likeness, coloured or in shade. From the use of the best instruments and long practice, Mr. N is enabled to insure a picture in an incredible short space of time.

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine the specimens, of which there are upwards of two hundred. Amongst which may be seen the only correct picture ever taken of Pomare, Queen of Otaheite, the King, the Royal Family, Chiefs, and several other Natives; beautiful specimens of the New Zealanders, Feejeans, Peruvians, Chilenos, Granadians, &c.; Panoramic View of the City of Arequipa, Peru, &c.

Miniatures, £1 1s. to £5. Taken in any weather.

Rooms open from nine A.M. until four P.M. 3404

MEDICAL.—C. L. D. PATTORINI, Doctor of Medicine and Surgery, &c., No. 230, Elizabeth-street North. 3041

ECONOMY IN THE INTERIOR.

GOULBURN SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform merchants, storekeepers, settlers, and the public in general, that he has erected a Soap and Candle Manufactory in the town of Goulburn, where soap and candles, of the very best description, will be manufactured by experienced workmen.

The subscriber calls the attention of storekeepers and dealers in the above, and assures them that they will be always supplied with articles of the best quality, and at moderate charges.

Tallow taken in exchange for soap at the manufactory, Clifford-street.

JAMES SINCLAIR.

Goulburn, February 16. 3426

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MR. R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell by auction

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, STOCK, AND OTHER COLONIAL PRODUCE, AT A COMMISSION OF ONE PER CENT.

After the experience of several seasons, R. F. need not point out the superiority of this mode of sale over that of sale by private contract, the result having fully borne out an advance of from 10 to 15 per cent.

Commodious Stores for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale.

Cash advances made immediately on the receipt of produce, and supplies furnished, if required.

481, George-street. 2503

PRINTING INK, in keg of 3 dozen and 6 dozen each, and in barrels of 12 dozen. This ink is Smith's, and Shackell and Lyons' manufacture. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

NOW READY,

"PLUNKETT'S AUSTRALIAN MAGISTRATE," a guide to the duties of a Justice of the Peace, with numerous forms; also an Appendix, containing the Rules and Regulations relating to Crown Lands, the new Jury Act, the Law of Landlord and Tenant, with the Tenements Act, and Act for Facilitating the Granting of Leases, and the Recovery of Small Debts Act. New Edition, by EDWIN C. SUTTON, Esq., Barrister-at-law. Price £1 1s.

*** Subscribers to the above publication are respectfully informed that they can obtain their copies by forwarding directions to the publisher for transmission, enclosing an order for the amount.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders, 485, George-street, *Directly* opposite the Barrack Gate. 8205

GROCOTT'S SYDNEY ARTS UNION.

THOSE Gentlemen who have not yet paid their subscription.

ONE GUINEA,

to the above, are requested to do so, as the List is fast filling up. They will please remember that there are

NO BLANKS,

and every person *must* win one out of the 100 Framed Engravings.

4235 Music Saloon, 486, George-street.

ANNOUNCEMENT, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, &c. &c.

OPENED THIS DAY.

BLACKWOOD, Bentley, and Douglas Jerrold's Magazines for October last
Dombey and Son, No. 13, for October last
The World of Fashion Magazine, ditto
Chambers' Miscellany, vol. 19, the last but one
Parlour Library, vol. 8, contents:—
The Old Convents of Paris, and
The Haunted Marsh, by George Sand
Phillipsland and Cooksland, by the Rev. Dr. Lang
Sharpe's London Magazine, vol. 4

Also,

A New Work, illustrated by George Cruikshank (to be completed in six monthly parts), entitled:—Whom to Marry, and How to get Married; or, The Adventures of a Lady in search of a good Husband, by one who has refused "Twenty Excellent Offers," at least

The first number of this popular work can now be had.

4222 WILLIAM MOFFITT.

IN THE PRESS,

And will speedily be published, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir C. A. FITZ ROY, Knight, Governor of N. S. W., &c., &c.

A New Work, entitled

SYDNEY IN 1848.—Illustrated by Copper-plate Engravings of the Principal Streets, Public Buildings, Churches, Chapels, &c., &c., from drawings by F. FOWLES.

This work will be published once a fortnight, and will comprise about forty numbers; each number will contain two plates, one presenting a highly finished etching of one of the public edifices, the other showing a front elevation of one of the principal streets, to the extent of about (250) yards—giving an exact representation of each house in the above range, and will be accompanied by letter press explanatory of the plates, and a history (collected from the most authentic sources) of every institution connected with the buildings represented. The work will be printed on fine demy 4to., and charged to subscribers one shilling, to non-subscribers one and sixpence each number.

In consequence of the extremely low price at which it is proposed to publish the said work, the author begs to state, that it is in full reliance upon an extensive list of subscribers being obtained, so as to sufficiently encourage his endeavours, that he enters upon his present undertaking, (one of no ordinary expense and exertion), and in soliciting the favour of the public in aid of its advancement, begs to apprise them that no efforts shall be wanting on his part, to render it in every respect worthy of their support.

Lists for Subscribers will be open at the establishments of the principal Booksellers in Sydney. 1798

DR. LEICHHARDT'S EXPEDITION.—The undersigned has just received direct from the publisher, a few copies of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt's Expedition to Port Essington, with illustrations, and beautifully executed maps by Arrowsmith.

These being the only copies in the colony early application is necessary.

JOHN SANDS, 386, George-street, Opposite the Savings' Bank

2015

NEW WORKS in various departments of Literature, on Sale at the lowest remunerating prices:—

Dr. Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, with a Supplement containing the most recent Discoveries, 2 vols.
Steam Engine, Treatise on its application to Mines, Mills, Steam Navigation, and Railways, by the Members of the Artizan Club, 30 plates
Lardner's History of the Steam Engine, with an account of its progressive Improvements and Applications, 8vo.
Smees' Elements of Electro-Metallurgy, containing the Art of Smelting by Electricity, 8vo.
Templeton's Engineer's Common Place Book, consisting of Practical Rules and Tables adapted to Land, Marine, and Locomotive Steam Engines
Templeton's Millwright and Engineer's Pocket Companion, 7th edition
Wallace's Practical Mechanic's Pocket Guide
Grier's Mechanic's Calculator, comprehending Rules and Tables in various departments of Mathematics and Mechanics
Thomson's Lunar Tables for ascertaining the Longitude, 8vo.
Smith's (Adam) Wealth of Nations, with a Life of the Author, Notes, &c., by M'Culloch, 8vo.
Thornton on Overpopulation, with an Inquiry into its extent and causes among the labouring classes of the British Isles, and into the means of remedying it, 8vo.
Sharpe's London Magazine, 3 vols.
Graham (Dr.) Sure Method of Preserving Health, 8vo.
Dickens' Martin Chuzzlewit, 8vo.
——— Oliver Twist, 8vo.
Lever's Tom Burke of Ours, 2 vols. 8vo., with plates, by Phiz
——— The O'Donoghue, 8vo. illustrations
——— Jack Hinton the Guardsman, 8vo.
Butler's School Atlas
Findlay's School Atlas
Townsend's History of the House of Commons, 2 vols., 4vo.
Burton's Life of Hume, 2 vols., 8vo.
Walker's Analysis of Beauty in Woman, illustrated by drawings from Life, 8vo.
Bloomfield's Greek Testament cloth
Carlyle's Miscellaneous Essays, 5 vols., calf extra
——— Past and Present
——— Life of Schiller
——— Chartism, 8vo.
Gleig's Story of the Battle of Waterloo
Creuze's Treatise on Shipbuilding, 15 plates
a'Beckett's Comic History of England, 10 coloured plates, 8vo., cloth
Punch, complete from its commencement, 11 vols.
Pictorial Times, complete, 8 vols.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON, Booksellers, Stationers, and Bookbinders,

4187 485, George-street.

GALVANIZED TINNED SHEET IRON.

ON SALE by the undersigned—in sheets 72 x 24, 72 x 30, 42 x 14, guages 22 to 28, weighing from 12 lb. to 18 lb. per sheet of 12 superficial feet. For roofing, *verandahs*, guttering, rain water heads and pipes, baths, &c., and for all building purposes generally, it is the most economical and durable article ever invented. It is malleable, easily worked, and perfectly incorrodible.

E. C. WEEKES, 380, George-street.

3812

JUST RECEIVED,

PATENT NOVATOR POWDER.

THIS celebrated Powder effectually restores jewellery, silver plate, and gilt ornaments to their original lustre; and is equally useful in producing a brilliant polish on military accoutrements and ornamental articles of every description.

Sold in pots, from 1s. to 4s. each.

CHARLES YOUNGER, General Hardware Stores, 475, George-street, Sydney. 4191

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

JOHN ROW, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 93, King-street, has just received a supply of Genuine DRUGS, &c., ex Duke of Richmond, comprising—

Sarsaparilla Root and Extract Nitrate of Silver, Sulphate Zinc, Scammony, Opium, White Wax, Cochineal, P. Colocynth, Fol. Stramon, Fol. Sabini, Sem. Colchici, Alkanet Root, Sweet Nitre, Acetic Acid, CITRATE OF IRON AND QUININE, QUININE, FRENCH AND ENGLISH, Hydrocyanic Acids, Oils of Cubebs, Sassafras, Savine, PEPPERMINT and ANNISEED, ESS. LEMON and Bergamot, Æther Rect., CROTON OIL, IODIDE POTASSIUM, Mercury, Lead, &c., PHOSPHORUS, DOLICHOS, Adhesive Plaster, Pink and Blue Saucers, Ointment Pots, Emp. Lyttæ, ISINGLASS, RUSSIAN and BRAZIL, Gum Acaciæ, ANTIM. TART CRYSTALS, FRUIT, Ipecacuanha, Tolu, Ginger, Rose, and Peppermint Lozenges, Refined Juice, Jujubes and Pontefract Cakes, Pulv. Acaciæ, BRASS ENEMA SYRINGES, Suspensary Bandages, Dragon's Blood, STRYCHNINE IN CRYSTALS, Prepared Teats, VERATRINE, Ext. Nicotianæ, Aq. Lauri Cerasi, Pareira Brava, Drachms and Grain Weights, Nitric Acid, Liq. Ammon. Conc., Kreosote, &c., &c., &c.

ARROWROOT, ARROWROOT.

Just received, ex Duke of Richmond, a fresh supply of genuine BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

JOHN ROW, Chemist, &c., 93, King-street.

3231

HAY.—A few tons of Van Diemen's Land hydraulic-pressed oaten hay on sale by

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

4196

BLASTING POWDER.

ON SALE by the undersigned—Superior coarse-grain Blasting Powder

THOMAS SMITH AND SONS, 541, George-street, Corner of Jamison-street.

3208

BEER, WINES, &c.

ALLSOPP'S No. 3 Ale, in hogsheads
Barclay's ale, in ditto
Barclay's porter, in ditto
Byass's bottled ale and porter, in three and four dozen casks
Sherries, in wood, butts, hogsheads, quarter casks, and octaves
Ditto, pale and gold, in bottle
Port wine, in hogsheads, very fine
Benecarlo, in hogsheads and quarter casks
Champagne in one, two, and three dozen cases, very superior
Clarets, in one, two, and three dozen cases, ditto
Sauterne, in three dozen cases
Velvet wine corks and bottling wax.

4138 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

THE LATE HENRY MACDERMOTT.

THE public is hereby informed that the business of the late Mr. Macdermott will be continued on behalf of the Widow and children of the deceased, at the Old Established Store, under the style of Macdermott and Co.

All orders or communications addressed as above will be punctually attended to.

The following goods always on hand, and of the best quality and most reasonable terms, viz.:—

Martell's and Hennessey's brandy, in and out of bond
West India rum, in and out of bond
Sherry wine, in wood and bottle
Port wine, ditto
Dunbar's ale and porter
Byass' ditto ditto
Taylor's porter, in hogsheads
Allsop's ale in hogsheads
Case gin, in and out of bond
Champagne, in one and three dozen cases, very superior

Also,

Tea, sugar, tobacco, soap, Liverpool salt, &c., &c., &c.

OFFICES TO LET.

Sydney, February 24. 3602

E. I. RUM.—Masters of vessels supplied with E. I. rum at low prices.

ALSO,

Wines of all kinds, in wood and bottle
Brandy and Geneva
Bottled ale and porter.

E. H. POLLARD.

Bonded Stores, Queen's-place, January 31. 245

CHEESE! CHEESE! CHEESE!

ON SALE, by the undersigned—a large quantity of very superior Cheese, just arrived from Bathurst (quite equal to Rankin's.)

5*d*. PER POUND BY THE SINGLE CHEESE.

COHEN AND CO., Wholesale and Retail Stores, 512, George-street.

3944

CHEAP COALS.

NEWCASTLE Coals may be had from the wharf of the undersigned, at the following reduced rates, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Screened, at per imperial ton, delivered	0	18	0
Unscreened ditto ditto ditto	0	16	0
Ditto, ditto ditto on the wharf	0	14	0
Small coals for blacksmiths' use delivered at	0	12	0

EDWARD DAVIES, Bottom of Market-street.

3932

BACON, BACON.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

About fifteen cwt. of Bacon, in good condition, to be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers.

THOMAS DONAGHY, Candle Manufacturer, Clarence-street North.

TO BUTCHERS, MEN OF BUSINESS, AND OTHERS.

TO be disposed of, with immediate possession, and upon the most liberal terms, all that old established business of Shipping, Carcass, and Family Butcher, conducted for the last twenty years by the late Mr. Langdon and the undersigned, who intends retiring from the same solely in consequence of the precarious health of a member of his family.

The present offers a very favourable opportunity to a man of business for the investment of a moderate capital in a safe and advantageous business. Apply to

THOMAS HOLMES, 638, George-street.

March 1. 3938

FOR SALE, by very easy payments, a large family house, in perfect repair, verandah all round, thirteen apartments and hall; four rooms are twenty-three feet long by sixteen wide, four fifteen by sixteen, the others vary, kitchen, laundry, &c., paddock, orchard, and three acres of valuable vineyard, in all eleven acres, adjoining the estate of J. Norton, Esq., now the residence of the undersigned, to whom apply for particulars, at his coal wharf, Druitt-street.

3821 J. P. MACKENZIE.

FOR SALE, one hundred and ten Cows, mostly milkers, and all with calves—to be selected by the purchaser out of the quiet, well-bred herd of Messrs. Durbin and Way, running on the estate of Levinsbrook, Allyn River, and deliverable on or about 1st March. Terms—liberal. Apply to Mr. PATCH, at Gresford. Also for sale one imported Durham bull. 3114

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

—To be disposed of at Brisbane, Moreton Bay, the business of a Chemist and Druggist, established five years. For further information apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO 2791

RAMS.

200 WELL-BRED and fine woolled Rams for sale. Price, 30s per head, if picked, or 21s. per head, if run out of the lot. Apply to Mr. BULL, Goulburn, or to the owner,

S. CARTER, Mutbilly, Argyle.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO., Harrington-street, Church Hill

8953

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash purchasers of washed and unwashed wools and sheepskins; or, will make advances on wools consigned to Messrs. Armitage Brothers.

10538 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

THE undersigned will make advances on wool, tallow, and other produce consigned to Mr. Robert How, London.

ROBERT HOW AND CO., Lower George-street,

9560

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, Tallow, and other Colonial Produce, or will make liberal Cash advance thereon, if consigned to Messrs. D. Cooper and Co., London.

COOPER AND HOLT, Waterloo Warehouse.

THE undersigned are Cash Purchasers of Wool, Tallow, and other colonial produce; or, will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER AND CO., Fort-street.

December 20. 9888

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.

Wools re-packed and sorted.

THOMAS HOLT, JUN.

214 136, George-street South.

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of wool, or will make liberal advances on the same consigned to his friends, Messrs. Henry E. and M. Moses, London.

M. JOSEPH, 390, George-street.

December 7. 9075

TALLOW.—The undersigned are purchasers of beef and mutton tallow, if of good quality, and in shipping order.

JOHN GRAHAME AND CO., 591, George-street.

February 29. 3885

THE undersigned are cash purchasers of horse hides in any quantity, from five to eight shillings each will be given for hides in good condition.

THOMAS HALL AND CO., No. 166, Castlereagh-street, And Hyde Park.

4140

£600 TO LEND on approved security of real property. Apply to

R. J. WANT, Pitt-street.

3802

£700 TO LEND, in one or more sums, at 8 per cent. On application (if by letter, pre-paid) at the office of Mr. LEWTHWAITE, Solicitor, Parramatta. 4177

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of Edward Holmes, late of Tumut River, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of Edward Holmes, aforesaid, deceased, be granted to John Archer Broughton, of the Tumut River, aforesaid, Esquire, the executor in the said will named.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of February, A.D. 1848.

WILLIAM THURLOW, Proctor for the said Executor, 314, Pitt-street, Sydney.

3809

BARQUE TROPIC.

CONSIGNEES by this vessel are requested to pass their entries immediately, for the Circular Wharf.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Agents.

4229

NOTICE.—The undersigned retiring from business, requests that all claims against him may be immediately rendered; and that all outstanding debts may be liquidated without delay.

WILLIAM WALKER, 588, George-street.

February 14. 7699

NOTICE. The business hitherto carried on by Mr. John Smith will in future be conducted under the firm of Smith, Brothers, and Co., Sussex-street.

Sydney, March 1. 3888

I HEREBY authorise Mr. THOMAS HANCOCK WATSON to collect any moneys due to me for professional services, up to the 30th June, 1847.

(Signed) F. M'CRAE.

Melbourne, February 11. 3923

NOTICE.—Unless Daniel Sawkins calls and releases the horse now in my possession, for expenses and keep, within fourteen days from this date, he will be sold to defray expenses.

his SAMUEL ✕ TRIVENS. mark.

March 6. 4227

I HEREBY caution the public not to give credit to my wife Elizabeth Hill, as I will not be responsible for the same, she having left her home without any cause or provocation.

MICHAEL HILL, Elizabeth-street South, Sydney.

March 6. 4178

TO BE LET, a Cottage, with Offices, large garden, and yard, in Pitt-street South.

A House in Campbell-street, containing six rooms, detached kitchen, with good yard, and side entrance.

A handsome Cottage, containing six rooms, detached offices, coach-house and stables, with a large orchard well stocked, and kitchen garden adjoining, situated on the Parramatta Road, about eight miles from Sydney.

Two Houses in Elizabeth-street North.

One Office in Wentworth-place.

Also—Two small Cottages.

For particulars apply to

W. WALLIS, Builder, 222, Elizabeth-street North.

March 6. 4236

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1515780

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6.—Comet, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Cork, from Port Nelson 27th February. Passenger—Mr. George Ryan.

March 6.—Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Dowker, from Port Nelson the 25th February. Passengers—Captain Creagh and three children, Mr. M'Kew.

March 6.—George Champlin, American barque, 361 tons, Captain Swain, from the Whaling Grounds. Left Newport, Rhode Island, the 2nd November, 1844; Sydney, 3rd October, 1847.

CLEARANCES.

March 6.—Sir Edward Parry, barque, 575 tons, Captain Freeman, for Hongkong. Passenger—Mr. Bennett.

March 6.—Emma, brig, 121 tons, Captain Osborne, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Pugh, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Mr. John Barnes, Mr. T. Walford, Mr. W. Baines, and Master Smithers.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Brougham, for London; Sir Edward Parry, for Hongkong; Australian, for the South Sea Fishery.

TO-MORROW.—Hudson, and Lightning, for London; Emma, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 6.—Mermaid, 10, Baxter, from Shell Harbour, with 300 bushels wheat, 2 tons potatoes, 30 bushels barley, 5 kegs butter; Mary Ann, 19, Ringland, from the Manning River, with 380 bushels maize, 50 bushels wheat, 400 feet cedar, 1000 feet rosewood; Dolphin, 17, Sugden, from Kiama, with 300 bushels wheat, 1 ton potatoes, 10 kegs butter; Bee, 12, Johnson, from Kiama, with 200 bushels wheat, 1 ton potatoes, 50 kegs butter; Black Swan, 18, Maine, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Elizabeth, 38, Barter, from Twofold Bay and Pampula, with 70 bales wool, 200 sheepskins; Elizabeth, 32, Hutton, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 6.—Tamar, steamer, 130, Allen, for Morpeth, with sundries; Defiance, 15, Mackenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Black Swan, 18, Cathery, for Newcastle, in ballast; Paterson Packet, 41, Brown, for the Paterson River, with sundries; Elizabeth, 32, Hutton, for Newcastle, in ballast; Mermaid, 10, Baxter, for Shell Harbour, with sundries; Cricket Player, 12, M'Kay, for the Hawkesbury River, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

March 6.—Arché d' Alliance, French barque, 312 tons, Captain Marceau, from the South Sea Islands: 65 casks cocoa-nut oil, 15,000 cocoa-nuts, 3 cases, Joubert and Murphy.

March 6.—Comet, schooner, 92 tons, Captain Cork, from Nelson: 1 case cigars, original cargo.

March 6.—Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Dowher, from Nelson: 2 bales wool, J. Peacock.

EXPORTS.

March 6.—Sir Edward Parry, barque, 575 tons, Captain Freeman, for Hongkong: 5 cases cheese, E. H. Pollard.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office, as follow:—

FOR LONDON.—By the Hudson (P.O.P.) and Lightning, this evening, at six.

FOR ADELAIDE.—By the Emma, this evening, at six.

The Comet has made a quick trip to and from Nelson, having been absent only twenty-six days. She was exceedingly fortunate with her stock on the passage down—having landed the whole, consisting of 58 head of cattle and 7 horses, in excellent condition. The barque Brightman, hence the 10th February, arrived at Nelson on the 21st, with the loss only of 60 sheep and 2 bullocks, out of 1200 of the former and 100 of the latter shipped by her. The brig Lady Mary Pelham, from Launceston, arrived at Nelson on the 10th February, with a cargo of 748 sheep and 7 horses; she was but fourteen days on her passage, and lost only twenty-eight of the former.

The stock shipped from this port by the Star of China, consisting of 76 sheep, 30 head of cattle, and 6 horses, were all landed at Taranaki, with the exception of five of the latter, landed at Nelson. She lost only two sheep on her passage down. We believe this vessel, as also the Comet, will be immediately laid on again for Nelson, with stock.

The George Champlin has obtained 265 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 3rd October last, making a total of 1900 barrels black and 665 barrels sperm, during the forty months she has been out from Newport. The following American vessels are reported as having been spoken by her:—January 10, Rosalie, Mosher, of Rhode Island, with 60 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 16th December; 11, Orion, Ray, of Nantucket, with 60 barrels sperm oil, since leaving Sydney on the 5th November; 14, Ocean, Almy, with 50 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 2nd September; 24, Pantheon, Jenney, of New Bedford, with 50 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 16th November; February 19, Winslow, Simons, of New Bedford, with 180 barrels sperm oil, since leaving Sydney on the 13th November. The George Champlin has returned to this port for a short recruit.

SURVEY OF BOTANY BAY.—Lieutenant Simpson, of H.M.S. Rattlesnake, has been engaged for the last month in surveying Botany Bay, in the ketch Asp, tender to the above vessel. The survey was completed on Saturday last, and the Asp returned to Sydney yesterday.

GREAT BARRIER.—The American whaling ship Golconda, Captain Studley, arrived at the Great Barrier Island on the 10th instant, having lost her fore top-mast on her passage from Waiho. She has shipped a new spar at the Barrier, and is taking in wood and water preparatory to her departure for the United States. Captain Studley intends shaping his course by the Chatham Islands. He has 2500 barrels of oil on board—chiefly sperm.—*New Zealander, February* 9.

The Tropic will haul alongside the Circular Wharf this day to discharge.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

March.		SUN rises	sets	HIGH WATER morn	even
7	TUESDAY	5 45	6 15	9 41	9 58

First quarter, 45 m. past 2, P.M., March 12.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MARCH 7,

WILL be presented the Opera, entitled The BOHEMIAN GIRL. Count Arnheim, Mr. Rogers; Florestein, Mrs. Ximenes; Thaddeus, Mr. J. Howson; Devilshoof, Mr. F. Howson; Arline, Mrs. Guerin; Queen of the Gipsies, Mrs. Gibbs; Buda, Mrs. Rogers. To conclude with the Farce, called JENNY LIND AT LAST; OR, THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE. Baron Swigitoff Beery, Mr. F. Howson; Mr. Granby Gag, Mr. Griffiths; Herr Spitoon, Mr. Spencer; Miss Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Lind, Mrs. Guerin.

THE

Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1848.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

SATURDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Mr. Justice MANNING.

CATTLE-STEALING.

William Joseph Bollard, late of Picton, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 1st of September, 1847, at Cox's River, one calf, of the value of 40s., one bull of the value of 40s., and one ox, of the value of 40s., of the goods and chattels of one James Flynn, then and there being found, did feloniously take, steal, and drive away, contrary to the statute, &c.

Mr. Holroyd appeared as counsel; and Mr. Nichols as solicitor for the prisoner.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated the case.

James Flynn, sworn: Resides at Cox's River; about two years since swapped with a person of the name of Robinson a mare for four cows and four calves, of these three were shortly afterwards disposed of, and the fourth missed, and witness did not again see it until the 2nd January last, when he did so it was in the bush, about three or four miles from the prisoner's place, and at which time it had the prisoner's brand on the hip; a person of the name of Dennis was with witness when he found the beast, which was so remarkable he would recognise it among 1000 head; since the time he lost it, it had been cut, and had ear marks; witness had never given the beast away to any one.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: Was positive the beast was one of the four calves he had bought; had never told a woman that he would take one of the prosecutor's cattle, and try to lag him; the beast was branded on one of the hips, but he could not tell which, and was ear-marked, but could not be positive on which ear; did not know what the prisoner's horse brand was; Dennis was riding with him when he fell in with the lost beast, and he accidentally met witness, as some few days afterwards he was going to Mr. Wild's the magistrate. (This witness was an aged man, and although very voluble, scarce a word he uttered could be understood, and on being told so, he promised that if the Court would allow his examination to be taken in Irish, to make himself fully comprehended, and the close of the answer to every question put either on the direct or cross-examination was, he'd sworn to tell the truth before God and man, and the calf was his lawful property.)

William Dennis: Witness resided at Cox's River; knew the last witness, who lived about a quarter of a mile from him; was acquainted with his cattle, also of his having got four cows and four calves from Robinson, and also that he lost one of these, which was red-sided and had a white back; in April last, saw this calf, then having a swallow tail ear-mark, in the bush, about two or three miles from the prisoner's; did not think the beast was then branded; saw it afterwards, in September, when there was a brand of JB conjoined on it, and which had been done some time previously, as it was healed, but it had then been very recently castrated; the brand was one of the prisoner's, who had several; witness was with the prosecutor when he recognised the animal, but he (witness) did not point it out to him. Four or five days after this, information was given to the police; the prisoner had a station where the beast was found, he did not live there, his residence being in Cabramatta, but he was at the station in September last.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: Although witness had seen the calf, which he knew to be the prosecutor's, at different times, both ear marked, branded, and castrated, he never mentioned it to him, because it should not be said that he had, although he often heard him speak of the loss. An employer of witness had put up some Government land for sale for witness just before last Christmas, and at which Bollard was a competitor, and witness had to buy it at a high price; did not meet the prosecutor by appointment when he was going to the Magistrates, although he subsequently went there with him; never had made assertions to several parties that he had visited the prisoner's stock yard, and would go every day to see if any of the prosecutor's cattle were there, or to the prosecutor that the prisoner had a steer of his, with his (the prisoner's) brand on it, and that if he (Flynn) would claim it, he (witness) would swear to it, and lag the prosecutor, and get his superintendent, a person of the name of Lowndes out of the way for running the Government land upon him; or if he did not lag them, he'd have as much out of them as they had out of him for the land; had heard Robinson, from whom Flynn had purchased the calf, tell him in April last, that the prisoner had ear marked it, and that if he did not look sharp after it, he'd lose it, as Bollard had many of his, and that the prisoner was then trying to do him out of a beast. The reason witness did not bring the beast in when he first saw it, was because it was not branded, and the prisoner would have said he had ear marked it, as it then was, for the sake of mischief; could not at that time find the brand, although he looked for it; had reason to believe something would come of it; it was just after the land sale the beast was found; the brand was on the right hip, but could not be positive which ear was marked.

By the Jury: Witness was a general stockkeeper; knew the beast from a calf; did not see the beast from the time he saw it ear marked until he saw it castrated; prisoner's and other's cattle were in the habit of running together on the flats.

By his HONOR: Knew it to be running on the flats until it was eleven months old with its mother, which witness then bought, and removed up the country.

Michael Keegan: Witness lived at Burragorang; knew the prosecutor, and the cows he got from Robinson, as also the calves; at the sale of three of which he was present, and drew the receipt for their sale; witness knew the fourth calf to have been missing, and a beast being pointed out to him at the Police Court at Picton, he recognised it as one he had seen a few days after it had been castrated, on the opposite side of the river, and also opposite to the prisoner's house, and had seen the beast several times previously; knew a person named Lowndes, who was a kind of superintendent for the prisoner, and had branded cattle for him.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: The witness Dennis first pointed out the beast to him late in September, or early in October, of the last year; when witness said at Picton Court, the brand was on the ribs, this was an error, as it was branded on the near rump; witness lives, and has done so for nine months past, with the witness Dennis.

Henry Whitehead: Resided at Burragorang near the prisoner's; knew one of the prosecutor's cattle (a calf) from having gone whilst it was running on the flat with its mother to purchase it, but did not succeed in making an agreement for it; saw the same beast afterwards at Picton Court; and although having never seen the animal from the time it was a calf, it being very particularly marked, was positive as to its identity; it had then both ears marked and branded.

Cross-examined by Mr. HOLROYD: The brand was JB conjoined; had resided with the witness Dennis for twelve months, but left him eleven months since, and now lived sixteen miles from him; when witness wanted to buy the animal it had small stumps of horns just appearing; it now has full horns; its remarkableness was a white mark on the side of the neck.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. HOLROYD addressed the Court. No case had been made out against the prisoner, as there was no evidence to show that he had even claimed the beast, branded it, or given orders for this being done; and all that had been adduced went to prove that where the beast was found was only a station, which he at times visited, and his residence was at some distance from it. It had been shown that there was a superintendent at this station, of the name of Lowndes, and the ear-marking and branding might have been done by him. There was not the slightest evidence to prove the prisoner had ever exercised possession over the animal.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL: It having been sworn that the beast had the prisoner's brand on it, that it was seen near his house, after being recently castrated, and that at about which time the prisoner was on the station, he considered it sufficiently constituted a case to go to the Jury. If in cases of cattle stealing it was held to be necessary that the branding of the stolen animals by the party accused should be proved, very great difficulty would arise, and injustice ensue, as thieves would generally take care that what they did should not be seen, and no evidence sufficient to ensure conviction could be brought against offenders, unless there was an approver.

Mr. HOLROYD replied: That other persons besides the prisoner might use a similar brand, and that even the mere branding of cattle did not give possession of them.

His HONOR did not feel sure that there was sufficient evidence for the case to go to the Jury; but he apprehended it was best it should do so, as cattle stealing and the evidence relative to the proof of the charge was in this colony, from local circumstances, of a peculiar character.

Mr. HOLROYD: After the strong opinion expressed by his Honor, would decline addressing the Jury.

His HONOR then summed up. There could be no doubt the animal had been stolen from the prosecutor. There appeared to have been three distinct stages of appropriation—the ear-marking, the branding, and the castrating, and if possession or directions given, or if any one of these could be traced to the prisoner, there would be a very strong case against him. There was no doubt a difficulty of identification of the prisoner with the offence; the evidence in support of it was as weak as possible, the whole of it only going to prove that the beast was found on his ground, and if this was admitted, a very dangerous doctrine might be established. Nevertheless, as it might be, (as it was exceedingly difficult under the peculiar circumstances of this colony to prove the branding of cattle by the party stealing them), that the calf might have been stolen by the prisoner, or by some person stealing for him, he felt it the best course to pursue to let the case go, (although there had been nothing sufficiently definite to bring the charge home to the prisoner,) to the Jury.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

UTTERING A FORGERY.

Charles Grey, late of Sydney, labourer, was indicted for that on the 7th November, 1847, he did feloniously offer to utter, dispose, and put off, a certain forged order or warrant for payment of money purporting to be a cheque drawn by one Edward Cox, dated Penrith, 22nd October, 1847, on the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, for £10, in favour of one William Mann, for the purpose of defrauding one Thomas Newton and another, well knowing the said warrant or order for payment of money to be a forgery. There was a second count in the indictment charging the fraud on the Commercial Banking Company.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL having stated the case, called

William Henry Fox, who deposed that in November last he was an assistant at the Bee Hive drapery establishment; the cheque produced was presented to him by a person who purchased a frock coat, a satin vest, trousers, and seven or seven and a half yards tweed, and a balance of £4 was given in addition to these articles in change of the cheque; the person who presented the cheque and received the goods and cash had his face half covered, but his personal appearance and speech were excessively like the prisoner's; witness could not positively swear to the tweed before the Court as being that purchased by the prisoner, but he believed it to be the same; a coat produced as being found in the hospital, and known to belong to the prisoner, witness was positive the party making the purchase wore at the time, which was between seven and eight o'clock on Saturday evening. The imitation of Mr. Cox's handwriting in the cheque was very good, and neither Mr. Newton nor witness had any doubt of the genuineness of the cheque; when however it was presented at the Bank on the following Monday morning, it was found to be a forgery.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: Seven or seven and a-half yards of tweed were purchased; would not swear positively to the colour, but to the best of witness's recollection the tweed before the Court was the same.

Samuel Simms: Is and was employed at the Bee-hive; between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 7th November, 1847, saw the prisoner give the cheque to the last witness; was certain that the prisoner was the person, from some circumstances which at the time attracted his notice.

By the prisoner: I am positive you were the person.

By His HONOR: The circumstances that attracted my notice were, the prisoner having a handkerchief about his face, and his stating that he had been thrown from his gig near Parramatta and seriously hurt himself, and from the pain the prisoner appeared to suffer in pulling off the coat he wore, and trying on the one he bought, witness pitied him.

Mr. Thomas Newton: Was one of the proprietors of the Bee-hive; recollected the presentation of the cheque; £4 and some odd shillings, in addition to goods, was given for it; saw the party presenting the cheque, but taking no particular notice of him, could not identify the prisoner.

Mr. Edward Cox, J.P.: The cheque produced is not mine, although there is an attempt, but not a good one, at imitation. Witness kept an account at the Commercial Bank, but at the date of the cheque was in the interior at his stations; had seen the prisoner some time last year when he was before the Police Court at Penrith, for being connected with either forgeries or alterations of cheques.

Sergeant Adson, of the Sydney Police: From information he received as to the party passing the cheque being an invalid convict in the General Hospital, went there on the 9th November, accompanied by the witness Fox. In the prisoner's bag, the coat produced before the Court was found and identified by Fox, as having been worn by the person passing the cheque on the 7th of that month; and in the bed of a second convict named O'Neil, also an invalid convict in the hospital, some tweed and a pair of trousers made therefrom was found, and which tweed O'Neil stated had been given to him by another prisoner patient in the same ward to make up, and had cut some off from it, and made the trousers; on the prisoner being questioned, he admitted having been out of the hospital, but denied all knowledge of the cheque, or even knowing Mr. Cox.

Thomas Moon: In November last was gatekeeper and watchman at the General Hospital; at about 4 P.M. on the 7th November he let the prisoner out under pass, and he returned to the hospital at about a quarter to eight on that evening; he then wore the black coat now before the Court; he brought home with him a bundle, and on being asked its contents, said it was some clothes he had brought up with him from Port Macquarie, but which he had been unable previously to obtain, and prisoner then went into the hospital; the prisoner had no pay from, nor means of obtaining money at, the hospital.

By the prisoner: You might be possessed of private means, but I never saw you with money.

Timothy Cunningham: Was watch-house-keeper at the receiving watchhouse; recollected prisoner being received, and also about a week afterwards, his giving Mr. C. Nichols (for that gentleman's brother) £3, and subsequently on being searched, another £1 note was found on him.

John O'Neil: Belonged to the General Hospital in November last; witness was an invalid, and had come up from Port Macquarie, and was attached to the General Hospital here to mend the things; the prisoner was the wardsman of the ward in which witness was; on the 7th November last he received a pass to go into Sydney, and he did not return until about eight or nine o'clock in the evening, at which time all the other inmates of the ward had been some hours previously locked up; when the prisoner came in he had a bundle with him, which, after putting down on his (the prisoner's) bed, he went up to the bed of a man in the ward named Faulkner, and to whom he said "it was all right," and he then went and took something out of the bundle and gave to Faulkner; the tweed trousers now before the Court witness made for Faulkner, who came to him the next morning with six and a-half yards of tweed, the part of which not cut off for the trousers is also before the Court, and asked witness (as he did not like the colour) to go round the wards and see if he could dispose of it, and he would then buy dark coloured cloth; witness tried to sell the tweed, but was unable to do so, and on Faulkner's being informed of it, he said he would keep it, and had the pair of trousers made; witness thus accounted for the finding of the tweed under his bed.

The prisoner declined addressing the Court, and remarked that there were some witnesses who could disprove what O'Neil had deposed to; but sufficient time had not been given to subpœna them. It was subsequently found the prisoner had been furnished with the subpœnas he required, and these writs were found in the Court in his hat.

His HONOR, in summing up, remarked on the case before the Court, a most painful sight had been presented; the prisoner and two of the witnesses,—all the three belonging to the hospital, were in the same establishment, and each in the same condition, and crippled; and perhaps the witness O'Neil knew more than he had chosen to disclose. There was every ground for the presumption of guilty knowledge on the part of the prisoner at the time of the utterance of the forgery—his muffled face, the story of the upset of his gig, his difficulty in putting on the coat he had purchased, the last evidencing design, and his denial when questioned by the constable of all knowledge of the cheque, and of Mr. Cox; whereas if he had been made the victim of another party, and honestly passed it, he would at once have acknowledged it.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty.

His HONOR after making some enquiries relative to the prisoner, who appeared in a very enfeebled state, and by the replies to which it seemed that previous to transportation to this colony he had been a master of a vessel trading to the West India Islands, and in one of his voyages had had a violent attack of fever, from the effects of which he had never wholly recovered, sentenced him to three years hard labour on the roads or other public works.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday.

MONDAY.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice MANNING.

CATTLE STEALING.

Edward Lannighan, late of Picton, labourer, was indicted for that he, on the 22nd April, 1847, by force and arms, at Bowman's Hill, three oxen, of the value of fifty shillings each, of the goods and chattels of James Gorman, then and there being found, did then and there feloniously take, steal, and drive away, contrary to the form of the statute, &c.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr. Darvall; attorney, Mr. A. Little.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL briefly stated the case.

Thomas Hildebrand, sworn: Witness is chief constable at Picton; in December last received a warrant to search the prisoner's place at Mount Ferong, in the Hartley district, about seventy or eighty miles from Picton; arrived at the prisoner's on the morning of the 18th December; the prisoner was from home; witness when within one hundred or one hundred and fifty rods of the house found a cow which had apparently been killed the night before; the head, feet, and hide had been carried away; also in the house a quantity of hides; between the house and stockyard saw three or four cattle, which had apparently been slaughtered about a fortnight previously; subsequently found some cattle near the prisoner's, and brought twenty-seven head away; John Gorman claimed eight of these as belonging to him, and his brother, James Gorman, pointed out three as his property. On the chief part of the cattle the brands were either defaced or fresh brands had been put over the old ones; a female, who was at the prisoner's house, claimed some of the cattle found there, and these were left there.

Cross-examined: There was a stockyard near the house, but the cattle brought away were not in it, but were taken from a run about a mile from the house: there were twenty-three or twenty-four hides found; they were not stowed away, some being in a loft in the house, and others used in roofing it; there was a good deal of flesh about the carcasses of the cattle lying about, but witness could not say whether they had died or been slaughtered; other cattle besides what had been claimed by the Gormans were driven away; there were scarcely two of the cattle but what had different brands; could not swear to any of the beasts found there, or that they had been branded within nine months previously, or describe the cattle picked out by the Gormans, or that the two brothers did not both claim the same cattle.

By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: There were 3 D's on one of the cattle brought away.

By his HONOR: The hides were gone off all the carcasses found near the stockyard; the heads had been taken off some, and others had the heads on, but the horns had been chopped off them; the hide, head, and feet, were gone from the beast recently killed near the hut, and about thirty or forty pounds of flesh, part having been cut away, and part torn away by dogs.

John Chalker sworn: Witness whilst looking for some of his cattle met the last witness with Silk, a stockkeeper, John Gorman, and Jackson, a police trooper, and went with the last three to the prisoner's house, but did not get there until late on the afternoon of the next day, as it was a difficult place to find, and only reached it through falling in with some horses which they drove on before them, and which led them to the prisoner's house; the prisoner came out to them in his shirt and trousers, and hastily asked, "What's up, Peelers?" Prisoner and his wife, after some short time, recognised the witness, and the trooper told him to consider himself as his prisoner, when he replied, "He was not, and would not;" witness however made him be quiet, and he then went and put on his boots, and wanted to go out for the milking cows; this was not allowed, and witness afterwards went with the prisoner's wife and brought the cows and their calves up from the run, and among the cattle there saw one with a defaced brand, but which the woman refused to bring in; after the calves had been put in the yard, witness telling the prisoner his brand, asked him if there was any of his cattle about; he replied there was, but they were up on the mountain, and offered to go with him for them, but this was refused; late in the evening, when it was very dark, and the prisoner half undressed, he wanted to go out; he was permitted to do so, witness and the policeman accompanying him, when he contrived to make his escape; the chief constable arrived with Silk on the following morning; witness then confirmed the evidence of the last witness as to the finding of the slaughtered cattle and hides; the prisoner had in answer to a question put by witness said that the beast newly killed had been a wild bull, but on examination it was found to be a cow; found in the stockyard about a dray load of burnt bones, and close beside which two trees had been felled so as to burn them; found a quantity of cattle on the flat, on most of them the old brands were defaced, some having on them ᗡD, which the prisoner had told him was the only brand he used, but some had on them three D's; the prisoner had told him he had broken his branding iron, but some branding tools were found in his house. [These were produced, and were of very ingenious construction, the curve of the D being separate from the straight stroke.] The defacing of an original brand could be effected with these tools. Witness then showed how by them an E could be turned into an F, and other alterations made. Prisoner was recaptured in witness's presence in the mountains, about nine miles from his house ten days after his escape. There was a beast on the run which witness believed to be his, but not being positive of it did not bring away.

Cross-examined: On arrival at the prisoner's he was told there was a warrant against him, but it could not be shown him, as it was with the Chief Constable, who was not then present. Prisoner expressed when first apprehended great aversion to being taken before the Picton Bench, because Mr. Wild, the magistrate there had an animosity towards him, but wished to be brought to the Hartley Court, where he was known, and could get a character; witness had had something to do with the Picton Bench in the cattle line; could deface many letters with the brands before the Court; there appeared to have been a piece cut out of one of the hides, and at one of the edges of the cut there was a slight trace of a brand; did not compare the tools to see if they fitted the brands on the cattle; the hides in the loft were concealed; those on the roof were cut in various shapes; Gorman had once accused witness of cattle stealing, and had his station searched; witness never defaced cattle or had seen them done; prisoner when recaptured made no resistance; he had no chance of getting away; repeated his desire to go to the Hartley Court; said no person had seen him put the brands on the cattle, nor could hurt him.

John Jackson, trooper in the Mounted Police, sworn: Found the branding tools produced in the prisoner's bed-room; when he asked him if he had branded his cattle with them, he said he had, all he had, and the brand the formerly had was broken. The witness then gave evidence confirmatory of that of Hildebrand and Chalker, as to the prisoner's first capture, his escape, and recapture; and that when that took place he said he was going to give himself up. Saw a great number of cattle running about the prisoner's place with different brands on them.

John Gorman, sworn: Was a settler at Burragorang; was at the prisoner's place with the preceding witnesses, and found a good many cattle there, among which he identified four head as belonging to himself, and a fifth to his brother; some short time previously witness's stockman, a man named Silk, found on his run three bullocks which had been lost from there about eight months previously; when the cattle were lost they were branded LG; when recovered there was on one of them a defaced brand of ᗡD; these letters being put over the LG; the brand was well healed; on the other two the brand ᗡDᗡ, the third D underneath the others, being put to cover the bottom of the L which showed below the upper ᗡ; knew the prisoner's brand to be ᗡD; a very large number of cattle had been missed from the run; the stockman Silk was examined before the Picton Bench, but was since dead.

Cross-examined: Could not swear how long the third D brand had been put on; there were several cattle stations in the neighbourhood; once had Chalker's drays searched for hides, but found none, and Chalker once had witness apprehended for cattle-stealing, but the charge was dismissed. Several questions were put to the witness relative to the size of the L G brand, and the age of the cattle when branded, and whether the brands would in the course of the beast's growth expand; whether the brand from the tools before the Court could have covered them, but nothing material was elicited.

James Gorman sworn: Resided at Burragorang; had during the past year lost all sorts of cattle from off his run; identified from among the cattle brought into Picton six head, three of which were bullocks he had missed off his run, belonging to himself. The witness then confirmed the evidence given by the last witness, with the addition that the alterations could have been made by the tools before the Court, and that the prisoner's station was at some distance from his.

Cross-examined: The original brand of LG on some of the beasts was not entirely covered; the new brands, with the exception of one which had been recently done, were healed; had not seen the prisoner for five years.

John Gorman recalled by the COURT: The bullocks found on the run were brought in by the stockman Silk, since dead; the brands could have been made by the iron produced.

By His HONOR: The finding of the bullocks led to the issue of the warrant against the prisoner.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, as he found on reference to Silk's deposition that it did not account for the finding of these three particular cattle, he must leave the proof of their identity to what had been evidenced as to their brand.

Mr. DARVALL addressed the Court. The information charged the theft of the three oxen found on Gorman's run previous to the issue of the warrant against the prisoner; but as to when, where, and by whom branded, or whose hands they had passed through, there was not a tittle of evidence. Neither was there any testimony showing the branding irons found had been ever fitted to the brands on the beast. When the prisoner absconded in the first instance there was no warrant, and it had been shown that he entertained an objection to be taken before the Picton Bench; further the cattle had never been seen in the prisoner's possession or near his house, but some distance from it, and the prisoner himself had not been seen by the prosecutor for five years.

His HONOR in summing up observed, there was no distinct evidence as to the theft of the three oxen charged in the information, the evidence relative to these being much weaker than with respect to the other cattle. What had to be decided was not whether the defendant was a cattle-stealer, but whether he had stolen these particular beasts. The evidence was of a very general character, but not sufficient to substantiate, unless there could be shown to be only one cattle-stealer, when facts might aid in a conclusion, but nevertheless this general evidence, while it tended to throw some light on any specific charge, might legitimately be taken into consideration. His HONOR then pointed out the circumstance of the slaughtered beast which the prisoner had stated to have been a wild bull, on examination proving to be a cow, the three bullocks being lost, and when found having defaced brands on them, and these corresponding with the irons got in the house of the prisoner, who had said he only used one brand, when it was found another was on the cattle which were on his run.

The Jury after being absent about a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict of not guilty.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then preferred a second indictment against the prisoner, and which it was arranged should be tried to-day.

CATTLE STEALING.

Thomas Wall, late of Sydney, labourer, was indicted that he, on the 1st February, 1848, with force and arms at Campbelltown, nine oxen of the value of 40s. each, of the goods and chattels of Henry New, then and there being found, did then and there feloniously take, steal, and drive away, contrary to the form of the statute, &c.

The prisoner who pleaded not guilty, was defended by Mr. HOLROYD; Mr. NICHOLS appeared as attorney.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL having given the particulars of the charge,

Mr. HOLROYD said the information charged only one larceny, whereas the Attorney General in his address had opened two, and he therefore submitted he should be called on to elect which he would proceed on.

His HONOR declined doing so, but would take a note of Mr. Holroyd's request.

Joseph Nash sworn: Was a settler residing between the Lachlan and the Murrumbidgee Rivers, from whence he lately brought some cattle down, among which there were nine head, eight bullocks and one cow, belonging to himself, and which New, whom he met at Picton, bought of him at £2 15s. per head, and gave him £15 on account of the purchase; witness then drove on these cattle with the rest of the herd to Campbelltown, where on the following morning he saw the prisoner, as some cattle were being counted to him, and on his telling him that nine head belonged to New, who had promised to send for them, he, after learning the price, said witness need not knock the cattle about by drafting out the nine head, and that he would take them along with his own, and give them to New's man if he met him, or if he did not do so, would leave them at Bowler's, on the Liverpool Road; witness objected to let the cattle go until he got the balance of the purchase from New, when the prisoner paid it to him, saying he would get it back from New when he saw him, and he then drove the whole of the cattle from Campbelltown.

Cross-examined: Did not point out the nine head of cattle to the prisoner.

By the ATTORNEY-GENERAL: The nine head were branded JN.

John Hurley: Resides at Campbelltown; recollected Nash bring down some cattle of witness's, and among which were nine head of his own; the prisoner purchased witness's cattle, and he told him he might as well drive the nine head of New's with them, as he would meet some of New's people on the road; or if not he could leave them for him at Bowler's; the prisoner agreed to do so, and on Nash's remarking what was he to do for his money, the prisoner paid what was due saying he could get it from New; the cattle were delivered to prisoner, but the brand on the witness's cattle was different to that on Nash's; witness thought the suggestion for the driving on of these cattle was made by him; the prisoner did not ask to have the nine head pointed out to him, but there was no difficulty in distinguishing them from the others; half an hour after the prisoner had left, New's stockkeeper came to the witness's house for the cattle.

Cross-examined: Had known the prisoner for fourteen or fifteen years, and had never heard his honesty impeached.

Joseph Bollard sworn: Was stockkeeper to New, for whom he went to Campbelltown for nine head of cattle; within a quarter of a mile of Campbelltown met the prisoner, who asked him if he was going to Hurley's for cattle, and on his answer in the affirmative, he said there was no occasion as he had bought the cattle; witness replied he was going on to Hurley's, and when he came back he'd take the cattle, on which prisoner replied, "he'd knock him stiff if he offered to touch them;" went on to Hurley's, found the cattle gone, and in returning overtook the prisoner near Liverpool, and asked for New's cattle, offering him a £10 note to pay the £9 15s. due; prisoner again refused to give them up, repeating he had bought them; all the cattle were driven into Bowler's stock-yard, and at the prisoner's request witness pointed out New's cattle, when he said they were better than his, and he'd not give give them up, and he then drove them on; offered the prisoner the £10 note four times.

Cross-examined: Although he offered to pay the prisoner four times, only showed him the £10 note twice; was not abusive to the prisoner, nor did he challenge him to fight, or had he any ale with him; prisoner offered to average the cattle fair, but did not propose to give New seven of those he had bought, and two of his own to make up the nine head; at Bowler's the prisoner wrote a letter to New, which witness took to him.

Henry New, sworn: Is a butcher in Parramatta; witness deposed to the purchase of the cattle from Nash; the payment to that person of the £15; his sending the balance due with the last witness to Campbelltown, and his return from there without them; had neither received cattle nor money from the prisoner; saw the other cattle Nash had with him at Picton, and the brands on them were different from those on what he bought: had received two letters from the prisoner.

Cross-examined: Had known the prisoner nine or ten years; had had a number of joint transactions with him, and always previously found him honest; witness had never personally tendered the prisoner the £9 15s.; it was sent by the last witness.

The letters were then read; the first stated the whole of the cattle having been bought from Hurley, and that after the sale and just as the prisoner was driving them away Hurley had said New had got nine head, and had requested him to give New £15; the second, which was after a reply from the prosecutor, was of rather an insulting character, reiterating the purchase from Hurley, and that the prisoner did not know him (New) in the cattle purchase.

John Hurley, recalled: Nothing was ever said about his giving New £15.

Patrick Fernell, sworn: Was present at Hurley's, and confirmed the testimony already given as to Wall's offering to take the cattle for New; was positive Hurley did not sell him the nine head, or tell him to pay New £15.

Cross-examined: Had known the prisoner for seven years, and he always bore a good character for honesty.

Mr. HOLROYD submitted there was no case, and took the following grounds of objection:—Firstly,—No trespass had been committed. Secondly,—That when the cattle were taken from Campbelltown, the property did not vest in New but in Nash. Thirdly,—No fraud within the meaning of the statute, as the suggestion for taking the cattle was made by Hurley; and Fourthly,—The prisoner having advanced £9 15s., had a lien and special property in himself.

His HONOR overruled the whole of the objections.

Mr. HOLROYD briefly addressed the Court.

Captain Innis, Messrs. G. Hill, D. Hill, and Edward Flood, some of whom had known the prisoner for many years, others from his infancy, all gave him a high character for honesty.

His HONOR summed up at considerable length, going minutely over the evidence.

The Jury retired for about five minutes, and on their return into Court delivered a verdict not guilty.

There will two Courts sit to-day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. A. PUREFOY, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The meetings were postponed as under:—The third meeting in the estate of William Pendray, until Thursday; the single meeting in the estate of Robert Furnifull; and the special meeting in the estate of M. Gannon until Tuesday.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of L. Moss, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of R. Furnifull, a single meeting, at half-past 11.

In the estate of Thomas Hill, an adjourned single meeting, at noon.

In the estate of M. Gannon, a special meeting for examination, at noon.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

PRESENT: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the chair. Aldermen Allen, Little, Thurlow, and Wilshire; Councillors Moir, Smidmore, Henderson, Moore, Hyndes, Jenkins, Board, Ryan, May, Egan, Neale, Titterton, Sillitoe, and Paton.

Leave of absence for the day was granted to Alderman Broughton and Councillor Brown.

REPORTS.

Alderman THURLOW, as Chairman of the Improvement Committee, brought up a report recommending the removal of an obstruction on the north side of Market-street, between York and Clarence streets; a report on the subject of Councillor Paton's motion respecting the improvement of Brown Bear-lane; and a report suggesting sundry additional regulations in the manner of receiving blue metal from the contractors: which were received.

The TOWN CLERK read reports from the Aldermen of five of the Wards, communicating the result of the election of Auditors. The reports were received, and ordered to be entered on the minutes.

From the Alderman of Cook Ward no report had been received, and it was intimated that no election had taken place.

A member remarked that the Alderman of Cook Ward should be informed of his liability to the penalty of £50.

Alderman LITTLE said he understood that Councillor Hyndes had been deputed to act for the Alderman of Cook Ward on this occasion: if so, the Alderman was not to blame in the matter.

Mr. HYNDES explained that he went in pursuance of that appointment at much personal inconvenience, but on his arrival there were no Assessors present, when he adjourned the court until noon; he went again, and again found no Assessors, and after waiting some time came away.

The TOWN CLERK read a Report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry accounts due by the Corporation, amounting in the whole to £142 1s. 4d.; also one recommending the payment of the salaries for the month of February, amounting to £200 7s. 10d.

Both were received.

PETITIONS.

Alderman WILSHIRE presented a petition from the proprietors and residents in Wilmot-street, praying for the formation of that street. Received.

Mr. LITTLE presented a petition from Mr. Macpherson, Clerk of the Legislative Council, praying for the repair of a portion of Macquarie-street, in the vicinity of the Council Chambers. Received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Letters were read from the rate collecters, requesting that distress warrants might be issued against certain defaulters in the payment of city rates. The warrants prayed for were ordered to be issued. (The list comprised the names of defaulters in five wards out of the six: Gipps Ward was the exception.)

The Town Clerk read a letter from the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of the Hackney Carriage regulations. Their operation had been deferred until April, on account of a desire on the part of his Excellency the Governor to consult the Crown law officers on the operation of some of the clauses.

A correspondence was read, which had taken place with the Mayor and the City Solicitor, on the subject of the omission on the part of the alderman for Cook Ward to make a return of the auditors elected for that ward. The purport of the Solicitor's reply was, that the exigency was to be met as in the case of any other extraordinary vacancy.

The TOWN CLERK read a letter from several members of the City Council respecting certain kerbing that had been laid down in Druitt-street.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

Mr. TITTERTON moved, seconded by Mr. RYAN, that the City Surveyor be instructed to inspect the George-street market sheds and report what repairs are required.

Carried.

WATER COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The consideration of the report from the Water Committee of their proceedings from the 1st January to the 30th October, 1847, received by the Council on the 5th November, was ordered to stand over until the report on the subject of water laid on to the premises of citizens by special contract, had been disposed of. The latter report, on the motion of Alderman ALLEN, was ordered to stand postponed until the first meeting in April, the City Surveyor having requested further time to lay before the Water Committee certain information which it was necessary to have in order to have the whole subject fairly before the Council.

GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

The next business on the paper was to appoint a clerk of the George-street market for the year 1848.

Alderman WILSHIRE moved, seconded by Mr. TITTERTON, that it be struck out of the business paper.

Mr. HYNDES advocated the appointment, and referred to the tenth clause of the market regulations, by which the appointment of such an officer was rendered imperative on the Council.

Mr. EGAN opposed the motion. He considered it necessary that the Council should place some one in the market for the protection both of the growers and the citizens, by seeing that the market regulations were not evaded or overridden. The object of a lessee was of course very different—his aim would be to make as much profit out of the market as possible. He did not blame him for that, but it was their duty to see that no injustice was committed, which they could not do unless they had a clerk of the market amenable to their control.

Aldermen ALLEN and THURLOW opposed the motion. The latter said, that the outcry respecting the mismanagement of the market was very great, both in and out of the market. The occupants of stalls had a right to demand that all the market regulations should be maintained, by which means they alleged that their interests would be protected, and he (Alderman Thurlow) was sure the interests of the lessee would not be injured by the appointment. He therefore deprecated the abandonment of the market by the Council, to the uncontrolled conduct of the lessee. If a clerk of the market neglected his duty, the stall-holders and the citizens had their remedy in an appeal to this Council, but at present no remedy for misconduct was available. He trusted the appointment would be made: and if the Council generally were of a similar opinion, he suggested that the salary of the office should be fixed before proceeding to appoint the officer, as some of the candidates might consider the remuneration not worth their acceptance, and decline taking it after their election.

Mr. SILLITOE was of opinion that the appointment was a necessary one, and should be made without delay.

On the motion of Alderman ALLEN, and seconded by Mr. NEALE, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until the Financial Minute had been disposed of.

FINANCIAL MINUTE.

The Council then went into committee for the further consideration of the Financial Minute for the year 1848, and all matters relating thereto.

The first matter was the salary of the Superintendent of Water Works. A report had been sent up from the Water Committee recommending the appointment of a practical plumber to the situation of Superintendent of Water Works, at the salary now paid to Harris, £109 4s. per annum, and that Harris be employed as assistant-superintendent at a reduced salary of £80 per annum. Against this an appeal by petition was made by Harris.

On this considerable discussion took place, but the opinion of the members generally was adverse to any reduction of salary to Harris, who had been four years in the service of the Corporation, not being charged either with any dereliction of duty or with being less competent to its performance than heretofore.

The resolution finally arrived at was that he should be continued in the service of the Corporation at the same salary, with the title of Fireman, Turncock, and Assistant Superintendent of Water Works.

The next vote was £90, for the salary of the Superintendent of Water Works, in terms of the Report of the Water Committee of the 8th February, 1848, at the rate of £120 per annum from the 1st April next.

£60 was voted for the salary of the clerk of George-street Markets, for the year 1848; being at the rate of £80 per annum.

A vote of £300 was carried for the purpose of fitting up the building at the Hay-market as a Market-place, according to a plan and specification adopted by the Council in the year 1844.

The Council then resumed.

The MAYOR, as Chairman of Committee, made his report, which was confirmed by the Council.

DEVONSHIRE-STREET.

On the motion of Alderman THURLOW, seconded by Mr. JENKINS, the Report of the Improvement Committee on the permanent level of Devonshire-street was approved by the Council.

Council adjourned at seven o'clock.

CITY BOUNDARY, OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.

THE following correspondence, as connected with the subject of repairs in this thoroughfare, has been handed to us for insertion in our columns. It appears that the duty therein promised to be performed by the Deputy Surveyor-General, has been transferred to a trust, named by Government, consisting of Messrs. Wallis and Smith, owners of property at Waverley, four miles from the boundary, and Alderman Broughton, of the Glenmore Road, which is near to it.

The Report approved by the Government as coming from the majority, was strenuously opposed by the Alderman, but in vain. On this becoming known, the people in the neighbourhood of the boundary, to whose memorial No. 1 is an answer, renewed the objections of that gentleman, in letter No. 2, and received in answer No. 3. The repairs here have been in progress throughout the week, and are already near completion, costing only £40!! The twenty-feet road, in so important a thoroughfare, speaks for itself, while the memorialists, chiefly of the labouring classes, consider not only that *they* have been ill-used, but that the public interest, both as to the distribution of the repairs, the *safety* and *convenience* of passengers and others engaged in the traffic along this thoroughfare, has been rather overlooked in the proceeding.

The residents applaud the intentions of the Government, but object to the *mode* in which they are being carried into effect, especially to the unequal representation of the two localities,—that is, the scattered hamlet of Waverley, four miles off, having repairs to the extent of 2700 feet, at a cost of £200, and the city boundary with only 500 feet, at a cost of only £40. It is expected the Government will rectify the error, at least as to the width of the road, where the traffic requires the alteration, and that a proper public path on *one* if not on both sides of it, will be made through the suburb to Paddington.

No. 1.

Colonial Secretary's Office,

Sydney, 7th December, 1847.

Sir,—Adverting to the Memorial addressed by yourself and other residents of the Old South Head Road and its vicinity, in the month of January last, to the Governor, wherein application for assistance from the Government towards repairing that road is preferred, I am now directed by His Excellency to inform you that the Deputy Surveyor General has been authorised to take the necessary steps for having the requisite work performed in the usual way, by contract, at an expense not exceeding three hundred and twenty pounds.

I have the honour to be,

Sir, your most obedient servant,

For the Colonial Secretary,

W. ELYARD, JUN.

THOMAS BROUGHTON, Esq., &c., &c., Paddington.

No. 2.

Old South Head Road, near Victoria Barracks,
February 19, 1848.

SIR,—In acknowledging with thankfulness the prompt attention of the Colonial Government, to a Memorial from ourselves and other Residents, praying for certain repairs on that portion of the Old South Head Road which extends from the City Boundary to Paddington, it becomes our duty to apprise the Government, that the Committee or Trust to whom the expenditure of £320 grant has been confided, is by some accident a most unequal representation, whether local or general interest be considered in the matter. Its members are Alderman Broughton, of the Glenmore Road, in this vicinity, Messrs. Wallis and Smith, owners of property at Waverley, a small scattered hamlet four miles from Sydney.

On reference to Mr. Broughton for information, as soon as the Contracts for repairs had been opened, and were the subject of discussion, the intentions of Messrs. Wallis and Smith became known, viz.:—

1. To expend £200 18s., or two-thirds of the entire sum, between Waverley and Hough's Mill—i. e., three miles from the City Boundary.
2. From the Mill to Paddington Hotel merely to fill up the holes.
3. From Campbell's fence to Paddington Hotel to remove the earth from the sides and throw it into the centre—a temporary repair, which at such a declivity would be washed away by the first rain.
4. From Campbell's fence to City Boundary, to make a road only 20 feet wide, but without any provision for a public footpath, or for keeping the sand of the adjoining hills from immediately covering it.

We trust, Sir, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the error and injustice of this plan, when it is remembered that the residents of this neighbourhood were the first to apply for these repairs to the District Council, the Ordnance Department, and subsequently to the Government, when this sum was granted after they had themselves expended upwards of £100, to keep this extent of road in a passable state.

At the same time we venture to communicate the wishes of the Memorialists, and others concerned in the traffic along this neighbourhood or outlet from the City, that it may please the Government either to add to the Trust Messrs. Gurner and Cape, residents in this neighbourhood, or to determine what proportion of the grant (£320) shall be expended at each of the above divisions, as marked out by Messrs. Wallis and Smith; at all events to disallow any plan that shall require an expenditure of the funds in remote localities, and where, from the absence of any traffic, they are the least necessary.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your humble servants,
[Here follow the signatures.]

To the Honorable
The Colonial Secretary, &c., &c.

No. 3.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 28th February, 1848.

Gentlemen,—I do myself the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, on the subject of the expenditure of the money appropriated by the Government in the repair of the Old South Head Road, and to inform you in reply, that previously to the receipt of your communication, the plan proposed by the majority of the committee of gentlemen entrusted with the repair of this road had been approved.

I am directed to explain to you that the object of the appropriation was to effect the repair and improvement of the road to the greatest extent consistent with the limited amount applicable to the purpose, and that this apparently will be done by adopting the plan of expenditure proposed by the majority of the committee.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(For the Colonial Secretary,)
W. ELYARD, Jun.

To W. M'Carthy, Esq., George A. Lloyd, Esq., and the other gentlemen signing the letter.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. G. A. LLOYD.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Effects.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Glassware, Dutch Time-pieces.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paper Hangings; at 12 o'clock, Bank and other Shares.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Ironmongery, Wearing Apparel, Butter, Cheese, and Sundries.

SELF-DESTRUCTION.—A coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last at the Odd Fellows' Arms, George-street South, on view of the body of a young man named John Stone Baker, the circumstances attending whose death are detailed in the following abstract of the evidence adduced. The first witness examined was Mary Emberson, who deposed that she resided in M'Guire's-square; on getting out of bed a few minutes after five o'clock on Saturday morning she observed something white hanging from the back window of Mr. Holroyd's premises (the Settlers' Warehouse, George-street South); she called the attention of another person to it, who supposed it to be a "dumb man" that they had hung out of window; on going out a few minutes afterwards, witness saw that it was the body of a man in his trousers and shirt, when she gave the alarm to a constable, who went into the yard and looked at the body, and then went round to Mr. Holroyd's front door; the body was hanging for about three-quarters of an hour after she first saw it. The next witness was Alexander Hetherington, a constable in the Sydney Police, who deposed that about ten minutes past six on Saturday morning, he received information from the last witness that a man had hanged himself out of Mr. Holroyd's window; he went round to the back, and saw the deceased suspended by two sheets, and quite dead; he then went round and told Mr. Holroyd, who went with him up stairs, and found the room door locked; Mr. Holroyd wished the body not to be brought into the house, lest Mrs. Holroyd should be alarmed; witness then went to Inspector Higgins, at the watch-house, who directed the body to be taken in; on returning to the house, a young man gave him the key of the room, but as he could not turn the lock, an axe was brought and they forced an entry, when they found that the end of one of the sheets was tied to the sofa, which was close to the window; Mr. Holroyd went for Inspector Higgins, who returned with him; we then went to the window on the story beneath, and there brought in the body, which was quite cold and stiff; Mr. Holroyd was then present; this was about half an hour after I first saw the body; witness did not ask for the door to be opened when he first went up, considering that the body was quite dead. Michael Holroyd, proprietor of the Settlers' Warehouse, deposed that the deceased was in his employ; about nine o'clock on Friday evening an apprentice told him (the witness) something, in consequence of which he had some conversation with the deceased after the shop was closed; he (Mr. Holroyd) asked deceased if he had not sent out some goods of which no entry had been made, when he said he had not; on witness telling him that he had seen the bill of them, which had not been paid, deceased admitted the fact, and said that part of them was in payment for work done for himself, after deducting which there was a balance of some ten or twelve shillings to be paid at a future time—that he intended charging himself with the goods; witness told him that it was not the only transaction of a similar nature he had that day discovered, but as he did not wish to make a public example of him, his father should be sent for; deceased begged that his father should not be sent for, as he would not like to meet him, and asked permission to remain in the house for that night; his request was acceded to; witness said he would keep him until his father saw him, and the reason for locking the door was to prevent his absconding from his father, and witness wished to search his boxes before they were removed; deceased made no objection to being locked in the room; deceased had never manifested any absence of mind, nor any appearance of insanity; when the constable went up stairs, he was asked to open the door, when he said he could not do so without orders to that effect from Mr. Higgins. Robert Henry Broad, assistant to Mr. Holroyd, was the next witness, and his evidence was much to the same effect as that of the preceding witness; he went with the constable up stairs, and was prevented by him from opening the door of the room until Mr. Higgins had been sent for; the deceased must have fallen a distance of from twenty to twenty-five feet; that was the body of John Stone Baker which the Jury had viewed. John Aitken, surgeon, stated that he was called on to see the deceased about twenty minutes before seven o'clock; the body was stiff and cold; the ligature was not then taken off; having examined the exterior of the vertebræ he could not say that there was dislocation, but the ligature was sufficiently tight to suffocate; the body might have been dead for six or seven hours before he saw it. John Lovell deposed, that he knew the deceased; about twelve months since, he returned to Sydney from Port Phillip, and told witness that he would drown himself, that he was half-starved and half-naked, and that he would rather destroy himself than face his father. D. J. Tierney, M.D., deposed, that before seven o'clock that morning he was called to see a person that had hanged himself, and went to see deceased; he was quite dead, and must have been so for some hours; the head was easily moved, which led him to think that there was a dislocation; he was of opinion that death had been caused by suffocation from strangulation. The Coroner charged the Jury in substance as follows:—He felt bound to draw their particular attention to their line of duty as Jurors in the case, as he gleaned from the examination of the witnesses by some of the jury, that a good deal of feeling was manifested upon one or two points that had been elicited in evidence; he begged, therefore, they would discard from their minds any rumours that may have reached their ears before they were impanelled on the inquiry—that they were bound to find a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of any feeling or floating rumours that they might have heard; that he examined into the case at much greater length than would at first seem necessary, but that he felt there were many surrounding circumstances to be satisfactorily cleared up, both with respect to the peace of mind of the father of the deceased, and the conduct of his employer, Mr. Holroyd; he referred to two circumstances as needing some explanation. First, as to the door of the room not having been immediately opened on the discovery of the body hanging from the window of that room; the second, as to the course pursued by Mr. Holroyd in reference to the deceased, and the discoveries of fraud made by him, and the confinement of deceased consequent thereon. It appeared to him from the evidence upon the first point, that Mr. Holroyd immediately delivered up the key of the door where the deceased had been confined, to Mr. Broad, and that he (Mr. Broad) and the constable went first to the door of the room, when the constable declined opening it or allowing it to be opened until he reported the circumstance to Inspector Higgins; therefore the delay in opening the door was by no means properly attributable to Mr. Holroyd; on the contrary, any delay in relieving the body from its position, was entirely attributable to the ignorance of the constable. With reference to the previous evening, it appeared by the evidence that Mr. Holroyd discovered that some goods had been disposed of by the deceased, which were neither paid for nor entered, and that Mr. Holroyd in a very emphatic manner, on closing his shop for the day, asked his assistants, amongst whom was the deceased, "were there any goods sold that were not entered or paid for," thereby giving the deceased an opportunity of making any avowal which might have the effect of excusing or palliating his offence, but the answer was "No," when it appeared that Mr. Holroyd pointedly put a particular case to the deceased, whereupon he admitted the fact of having sold the goods without their being entered or paid for, except in a way suitable to accomplish his own views; whereupon (as the Coroner said very properly), Mr. Holroyd intimated his determination of going to deceased's father, and delivering deceased up to him, which was, in fact, adopting a course the most lenient and most considerate; as he, (Mr. Holroyd,) might at once have sent him to the watch-house; but, no doubt, sympathising with the feelings of a father towards a son under such circumstances, and wishing too, perhaps, to conceal altogether the misconduct of this unfortunate young man. To this course, however, deceased was decidedly opposed, and earnestly solicited Mr. Holroyd to wait until the morning, to which Mr. Holroyd only acceded on the interposition of Mrs. Holroyd, saying that he did not wish to keep the deceased on his premises after such a discovery, and that he would deliver him up to his father. However, it was finally determined upon, that the deceased should have a room up stairs; and Mr. Holroyd accounted for keeping the key of that room by fearing, as he said, the deceased would abscond before being delivered up to his father. It was also further in evidence that the deceased said *he would rather do anything than face his father*. Therefore, viewing the conduct of Mr. Holroyd in all its bearings, it appeared he was actuated by the most mild and considerate feelings towards the deceased and his family, and that there was not a shadow of reason to believe that he was actuated by any other motive. Then as to the sanity or insanity of the deceased, at the time of this act, that was a question entirely for the jury. There was nothing in evidence to show that the deceased was labouring under even the slightest excitement; on the contrary, that he was calm and resolute: but such deportment, it was to be observed, did not at all establish sanity, for several cases were on record (here the Coroner referred to several), where insane persons had recourse to extraordinary stratagems to deceive their keepers and medical attendants, in order to effect some object. That it appeared the deceased retired to rest about eleven o'clock on the previous night, and was not discovered suspended, as had been sworn to, until between five and six next morning. Therefore, what his feelings or apprehensions might be at being confronted with his father, which he appeared so much to dread, was a question entirely for the jury, and in aid of their consideration of that part of the case, he would refer them to the evidence of Mr. Lovell, who, it appeared, knew the deceased from his infancy, and to whom it appeared, on a former occasion, when the deceased had incurred the displeasure of his father, he had threatened to destroy himself "*rather than face him.*" That from the evidence of the medical gentlemen called in upon the occasion it was satisfactory to find that the deceased must have been dead for some hours previous to the discovery of his body; so that, however culpable the constable was in causing the delay in relieving the body, it had no effect whatever as to the ultimate result (and here the Coroner intimated to the Jury his intention of communicating with the Chief Commissioner of Police on the conduct of the constable); although he believed there was no intentional misconduct, yet there was a gross mistake in the line of duty which, as a police-officer, he should have pursued. The Coroner then left the case to the Jury, who returned a verdict that the deceased had put a period to his existence while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity, and desired the Coroner to acquaint the Commissioner of Police with the ignorance of the constabulary in such matters, and to request that he would instruct them in their duty therein.

LICENSING MEETING.—The quarterly meeting for the transfer of publicans' licenses will be held at the Police Office this day, at noon, when applicants for transfer will be required to attend with their sureties.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—In reference to the notice which appeared in our paper of yesterday as to the sitting of this Court, we have been requested to say, that in consequence of some inconvenience likely to result from the holding of the Court at the Police Office, and from the probability of the Supreme Court Sessions being closed in time, it is intended to adjourn the Court of Quarter Sessions till Wednesday next, when it is expected that one of the Court rooms at Darlinghurst will be disengaged. The jurors and witnesses will therefore not be required to attend the Sessions until Wednesday.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, with No. 35.

MR. JOHN TERRY HUGHES.—The trial of Mr. John Terry Hughes, for Fraudulent Insolvency commenced yesterday, but at 6 o'clock the case for the Crown not having closed, the Court adjourned till this day.

NEW SOUTH WALES HIDES.—Several considerable parcels have been brought to public sale, and in most cases realized the best obtainable prices. The extremely low rates at which these hides have been selling has again induced the tanners to take them rather freely. The sales are 10,898 hides, as follow—heavy, 51 to 56 lb. good 2¼d., middling to fair 2d. to 2¼d. 2nd class, 51¼ to 53lb. 1¾d. to 2¼d.;—3rd class, and damaged, 1½d. to 1¾d.; light, 38 to 42 lb. 1¾d. to 2d. per lb. Import, 5305 hides. Present stock, 5639 hides.—*Goad and Rigg's Circular, October* 1.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM DARLINGHURST GAOL.—In the course of yesterday, two confines attempted to make their escape from this establishment. They succeeded in getting over one of the walls and then got down by means of a rope attached to an inner building, but as it did not reach the ground within 10 feet they must have had a considerable fall. Just as they had got outside the gaol they were observed, when they made a run for it, but were pursued and captured at Double Bay.

CITY RATES.—Distress warrants were yesterday ordered to issue against all defaulters in respect of city rates. The amount of uncollected rates for the last half-year is only about £20.

CRICKET.—A match at single wicket, commenced on Saturday, was played out yesterday, on the Race Course. The match was between Messrs. Flood and Newcombe of the Cumberland, and Messrs. Palmer and Weston of the Mary-le-bone Club. The following was the result:—

Mary-le-bone Club—First Innings.

Weston b. by Flood	0
Palmer b. by Flood	5
	5

Second Innings.

Weston b. by Newcombe	1
Palmer b. by Newcombe	0
	1

Cumberland Club.

Newcombe b. by Palmer	9
Flood b. by Palmer	34
	43

Total—Mary-le-bone	6
Cumberland	43

The Cumberland Club winning by 37 in one innings.

HACKNEY CARRIAGES.—It is understood that the Governor has sent back the by-laws for the regulation of hackney carriages and their drivers, and that a special meeting of the City Council will be convened in a few days for the consideration of His Excellency's suggestions.

RUNAWAY.—A convict, named Edward Allen, was yesterday convicted of having attempted to escape from the colony in the American ship Harvest, and was sentenced to be worked in irons for twelve months.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, Constable Callaghan was alarmed by the cries of a female, and following the sound, he came up to a man named John Osborne who, with a hand-saw, was beating a woman named Amelia Beard, in a brutal manner, at the same time tearing off her clothes, burning them with a candle, and she was then in a state closely approximating to nudity. Callaghan took him into custody, and the woman to the Infirmary. Neither of the parties was drunk. Yesterday Osborne was put to the bar on the charge, when the woman said that her husband was at sea, but that she had been living with the prisoner, who had beat her for going from home; it was all her fault, and she deserved what she got; she did not know how she got the wounds on her hands and face, nor was she sure that she had ever before seen the saw produced by the constable. The bench saw how matters stood, and as the prisoner had nothing to say against it, their Worships sent him to take his trial.

MORE PICKPOCKETS.—Two men, William Simmons and Robert Marshall, were yesterday sent to gaol for six weeks as rogues, having been seen by constable O'Brien attempting to pick a woman's pockets down a gateway in George-street, opposite Barrack-lane.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—A woman named Sarah Perkins early on Saturday morning was observed to enter the yard of Mr. Oliver, a baker, residing in Kent-street; and as she proceeded to loose a pair of trousers hanging on a line she was given into custody. She was sentenced to six weeks' confinement in gaol as a vagrant.

BASE COIN.—On Saturday evening a man went to the shop of Mr. Aldis, and asked to be served with some tobacco. On being supplied with the article he laid down a shilling which Mr. Aldis at once perceived to be bad; without waiting for any change, however, the man made off with the tobacco, Aldis after him, as far as Barrack-lane, where the pursued turned assailant, seized the pursuer, and attemped to drag him up the lane. As no policeman was to be seen, Mr. Aldis was glad to make his way home again.

BAD COMPANY.—On Saturday last, the master of a coasting craft gave two women of the town, Jane Williams and Mary Kennedy, into the custody of constable Hamilton charged with having robbed him of eight sovereigns and a silver watch in a disorderly house in Clarence-street. Prosecutor stated that he was in an upstairs room with Williams, who, after a short time, called up the other prisoner; the two rushed upon him and took his money and watch. Kennedy denied all knowledge of the transaction; Williams alleged that the prosecutor was in her company, and on his refusing to pay her she took his watch, but knew nothing of any money. The constable found the watch in her possession. They were both committed to take their trial for the offence charged.

TE RAUPARAHA.—This chief was landed at Otaka last Sunday. During the day only one or two of his relations visited him. On Monday, several of his friends began to collect, and on Tuesday the great gathering of the tribe took place. Rauparaha addressed them in a very energetic strain, to the following effect:—"Ngatiraukawa, I was detained on board the man of war. But what surprised me most that you—my old companions—you who I have led to battle, made no attempt to avenge my disgrace. But I must have payment—for the indignity. The white people and the Ngatiawa were together, but let the white people remain. I will have the Ngatiawa." He then called upon his children, as he termed them, to espouse his quarrel, taking care to rake up all old animosities, in order to excite his auditors; he was, however, guarded in his expressions against the Europeans, for fear of injuring his present purpose.—*Wellington Independent.*

LIVERPOOL.—POLICE OFFICE, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.—Mr. G. Gibbons was summoned to answer a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, at the instance of a complaint made by Dr. Parsons, J.P. Mr. Gould appeared for the defendant. On the case being called on, as Mr. Fearon was the only magistrate on the Bench besides the complainant, he wished it to be postponed, desiring the assistance of a brother magistrate, to which Mr. Gould consented, provided a second did not attend before the close of the Court; but subsequently, Captain Moore arriving, the case was again called on. The chief constable not having laid a written complaint before the issue of the summons, the defendant's counsel submitted the case must be dismissed, arguing that as the chief constable had received information of the alleged offence from a third party, there should have been a written complaint or information previous to the summons. Captain Moore was of the same opinion, and requested the chief constable in future, on all similar complaints to file the necessary information before the issue of the summons, and dismissed the case.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondent.)

WINDSOR.

MARCH 3.—A most deplorable accident occurred about eleven P.M. yesterday, by which Mr. William White, late of Stannix Park, Wilberforce, lost his life whilst crossing the ferry at this town. The particulars of which are as follows:—

Mr. White came into town on the afternoon of yesterday, and expecting a person from Sydney on business, was detained until after the arrival of the coaches. About eleven P.M. he made his way to Mr. Coffey's hotel, and despite the earnest solicitations of Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, he determined on crossing the river, and going home to Wilberforce. Accordingly he went down the hill, and as the punt (which is always moored at the Wilberforce side after hours) was at the other side of the water, he got into the boat used for passengers, in company with a man named Mad Arthur, who is in the employment of Mr. Cunningham, publican, and was returning to his master's house. The night was excessively dark, and when nearly across the river Mr. White directed Arthur, who was pulling the boat, to bring him alongside of the punt, that he might get on shore from it; but whilst stepping from the boat to the flap of the punt, he unfortunately either missed his foot, or mistook the distance, and fell into the water, and being encumbered with his clothes and saddle bags, a splash or two was all that was heard of him. Arthur, who it seems could render no assistance to the unfortunate man, brought back the boat, and spread the sad tidings, when immediately Dr. Bell and Mr. Coffey, assisted by two of the constables and some other men, got lights and proceeded across the river to render what assistance they could, and discover the fate of the poor man, but all to no effect, the intense darkness of the night, and the very heavy rain prevented any discovery, and it was not until daylight this morning the body was found, close to the place where it is supposed he stepped from the boat.

Mr. White was a man universally respected, and has left a widow and three or four children to deplore his ultimately fate; he was one of the best practical farmers in the district, and though for the last two or three years rather unsuccessful in agricultural pursuits, on account of the flooding of his farm, from its peculiar position, he had this year made up all his previous losses, and might be said to have been on the fair road to prosperity, when the hand of death thus so suddenly came on him. The body was removed to Mr. Coffey's Hotel, when an inquest was held upon it, by J. Dowe, Esq., and a respectable jury, at 10 A.M., and a verdict of accidental death by drowning recorded. A deep gloom pervades our community, and the sympathising throe of sorrow may never more universally be elicited than on this heart-rending occasion.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

IMMIGRANTS PER SHIP HYDERABAD.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In your paper of Friday last, a statement appears, that some of the immigrants per ship Hyderabad still remain without engagement;—the causes may be easily divined.

Having had occasion to go on board that vessel to select a number of farm labourers, &c., for the country, I applied to an officer on board, who enquired for what district; being told that they were to be engaged for the homestead of their employers, with liberty to forward them to such station or stations as their services might be most available for, an objection was raised that the place should be defined, accompanied with a remark from a gentleman present, that "there was a vast difference between the town of Parramatta and a locality beyond the boundaries," a circumstance which has materially strengthened my geographical information.

However, having received authority from the Surgeon Superintendent, a number of men were mustered on the poop of the vessel; one demanded £30 per annum, and not one farthing less; others would not shepherd; with some the distance from the town was a preventive, others wished the nature of their employment to be limited to the one duty, whilst none would accept the terms offered, (£20 per annum, and liberal rations,) to act as shepherds or farm labourers for the period of twelve months. A washerwoman could not follow her occupation in this country, as she found the weather much too sultry. It may be suggested that the value of the services of a newly arrived immigrant to his first employer must be far short of the general average; he has much to be instructed in, something even to unlearn from the effect of previous habit; the climate may at first lessen his capabilities of exertion, and a total want of local knowledge may render him unfit for the performance of many duties.

The nice division of labour so applicable to large communities, cannot be adapted to this colony, nor can distance be properly defined, when in dry seasons stock is obliged to be removed from one station to another. The shepherd may have to take his flock to be boiled down, and even assist in the operation; although perhaps as unpalatable to his taste as the fumes of the washing tub to the ci-devant laundress.

The Committee would confer favour upon the public by removing some of these objections, many of them proceeding from ignorance, and from a disposition to attach themselves to towns already over-populated; but it certainly appears unfair, that the public should be compelled to pay for the maintenance of young men, who for the sake of either distance or varied employment, should be induced to refuse such suitable and liberal offers for their services.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A. Z.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Having read in your paper of this day, a letter addressed by Dr. Ross to the Bishop of Sydney, in which I understand him to place the *Presbyterians* (to whom he appeals) on the same footing as the Wesleyans, the Baptists, and the Independents, I am desirous (without entering upon the subject of this communication further than it may apply to my own Church), to prevent the public from entertaining mistaken views in respect of such similarity. All our old Scottish divines (among whom the *Gillespies* occupy a prominent place), held *apostolical succession*, not only to be the possession, but the high and happy privilege of our Presbyters. The question of succession we hold to involve that of ordination. In the Church of England it is held to descend in the line of Bishops; with us in the line of Presbyters. The Scottish Presbyters differ from Ministers of the Independent and Baptist communities in the following important points:—They hold a definition of a Church totally different from them. We, the Presbyterians, regard the Church as a body, under its head, Christ, composed of many separate congregations of the baptized, consolidated and controlled by a superintending or episcopal and all-embracing authority; and this, right or wrong, we hold to be lodged in assembled Presbyters. The Church of England holding, on the other hand, that jurisdiction to be in the Bishop. Now it is this view that leads us to regard the Independents, &c., as Christians without a Church, and to insist (in Scotland at least) on the ordination of Independent ministers before they could hold a benefice, or officiate in our communion. No true Presbyterian will, I am sure, dissent from the opinions of one of his most celebrated living preachers, *The Rev. J. Cumming, M.A.*, in whose "Apology for the Church of Scotland" the same views are thus maintained:—

There is not a clergyman in the Church of Scotland who would continue to hold his benefice with independent ordination, and sure I am that there is not one who dares avow his preference of it; for against no form of Church government has the Scottish (Presbyterian) Church made a firmer stand than that of Congregationalism, or Independency. The orders of an Episcopal minister are distinctly admitted and sustained by the (Presbyterian) Church of Scotland, but those of Independency are treated, and justly, as no right scriptural ordination. Indeed, apart from all considerations of ministerial succession, nothing can open so effectual a door to extravagance in doctrine, and every arrogant assumption of fanaticism, as the plan of Independency. The man that conceives, justly or unjustly, that he has a call from God to enter on the ministry, has only to bring together a few as wild and well meaning as himself, and, in a twinkling, be registered as the Rev. Mr. Such-an-one,—minister of the Church assembling in such a chapel; and in proportion to the success of such empiricism will be the rarity of learning and weight in the Christian ministry. I hold the importance of Ministerial Succession from the days of the Apostles. I claim it for my own beloved co-presbyters; and I cannot see that because this truth has been abused, it is to be trampled on and despised, as it has been by many who have plunged into the opposite extreme.

With the motive or cause for Dr. Ross's addressing you I seek not to meddle, nor mix myself up with any attempts (if such they be) on his part to pick a quarrel on no very explicit grounds with the Bishop of Sydney. I merely wish to prevent unthinking people from mixing up the Scottish Presbyterian Clergy with the teachers and ministers of Independents, Baptists, &c., and so considering that we all are equally destitute of all claims to primitive churchmanship.

As you have given the Bishop's denunciation, and Dr. Ross's rejection, if it is applicable to himself, I trust you will do me the same justice as you have done to him, by placing me, through the publication of this letter, in a position at once beyond the condemnation of the Bishop and the irregular classification of the Doctor.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A PRESBYTERIAN.

Monday, March 6.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I have just received from a gentleman at Calcutta, in the service of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, the following particulars respecting the Company, which may be interesting to your readers:—

"This is a very powerful Company, having in their employ thirty-five steam-ships altogether; they receive from Government £240,000 per annum for carrying the mails to India. There are now three vessels on this line (Calcutta and Suez) of 2000 tons each; the Haddington, the Bentinck, and the Precursor. Last voyage the Haddington had 180 first-class passengers, and the passage money amounted to £48,000. The Captains in some instances receive as much as £1200 a year, and the purser's berth is worth £700 or £800; under the purser in some of the vessels are two clerks, one at £180 a year, and the other at a lower salary, and thirty or forty servants. There are two large tables in the dining cabin capable of accommodating 110 persons. The captain takes the head of one, the chief officer the bottom; the purser the head of the second, the surgeon the bottom. The officers are allowed to wear the same uniform as officers in the navy. The Company are now entering into a contract with Government to run four steamers of 1000 tons each between Singapore and Sydney, to catch the steamer at the former place from China."

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. P.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS.

(From the Bengal Hurkaru, August 30.)

PAINLESS operations are becoming very common-place uninteresting affairs in the eyes of the Calcutta community. Our good public having supped full of wonders of this sort, begins to think that there is nothing worth seeing in them after all. If you ask a friend who has just returned from the Mesmeric Hospital, what he has seen there to make up for the trouble of his trip, ten to one he will answer—"nothing but one of your everlasting painless operations, of which every one is getting heartily tired." People think that as the Mesmeric Hospital was established for the entertainment of the public, it is the business of the gentleman who presides over the ceremonies, to take care that they shall present at least some variety. It is not to be supposed that curiosity is to be kept alive by an unvarying recurrence of the same melodrama in which the removal of a seventy pound tumour from an insensible patient is the sole incident. The public then considers itself bored, and an up-turned nose and a contemptuous "*toujours perdrix*" is but too frequently the sole eulogy pronounced on Doctor Esdaile's labours. All this being the case, it was becoming very evident, that unless something were done to vary the entertainments at the Hospital, mesmerism would lose its chief charm of novelty, and be viewed as an uninteresting discovery, of possible use to some persons afflicted with the usual tumours, but no longer worthy of the attention of an enlightened public.

Mesmerism, however, true to itself, has at last come to the relief of the public, and afforded a new attraction, we hope not for this occasion only, to the hospital in Jaun Bazaar. The small party assembled there on Saturday, had an opportunity of witnessing the efficacy of this extraordinary agent under a new phasis. The subject on whom the experiments were made, underwent an operation about eleven weeks ago, and has since been residing in the hospital. During this period he has been mesmerised frequently, so that his sensibility to the mesmeric influence has become very intense, and he has in particular appeared to great advantage as a somnambulist. A few days since the idea of a possibility of catalepsing *parts* of the human body was suggested to Dr. Esdaile, by a person who had paid considerable attention to the practice of mesmerism, and it immediately occurred to him that the man Myzoodeen, just referred to, was a subject in whom this partial catalepsy, if practicable at all, might be induced. The first experiment made with this idea in view was perfectly successful; no difficulty was found in reducing a single limb to a state of total rigidity and insensibility, the rest of the body remaining in its natural state, and the man being perfectly awake.

We now proceed to describe what was witnessed by those who were present at the Mesmeric Hospital on Saturday. On the man Myzoodeen being called into the room, and after the bystanders were satisfied that he was wide awake, his left arm was raised to a horizontal position, and in the space of a few seconds was perfectly catalepsed, the muscles being rigid and immovable, and the whole limb, as far as the shoulder, in a complete state of insensibility. While in this condition the man allowed his arm to be deeply punctured with a pin, without flinching in the least, and all his efforts to move the limb from its position were unavailing. The insensibility was strictly confined to the arm and the muscles of the shoulder, the man shrinking from the slightest touch with the pin elsewhere. The same experiment was then made with his right arm, and with the same result. Both arms were then raised vertically over the head, the palms of the hands being pressed against each other—half a dozen passes fixed them in that position, and so firmly that the hands could not be separated, although no small amount of force was used for the purpose. And yet, with a single breath from the Doctor's mouth, the arms fell down to their natural position, as flexible as ever! A small spot around the nipple of the left breast was next mesmerised in a moment, and rendered so devoid of feeling that the nipple was pinched until blood appeared, without the man's feeling it. In this case, too, his insensibility vanished with a single magic puff, and on the part being again slightly pinched, Master Myzoodeen not only started, but took care to let it be known that such ill-usage was not at all to his fancy. The legs were then catalepsed, and their owner stood riveted to the ground, totally deprived of all power over his lower extremities. Such experiments as these were varied as the fancy those present suggested, but they were brought to a somewhat sudden conclusion. The man was standing with his legs and arms in a state of rigidity, but with the remainder of the body in its natural condition, when some of the bystanders endeavoured to raise him bodily from the ground. In so doing they incautiously lifted him by the arms, and this violence done to the muscles which were perfectly deprived of their elasticity, naturally enough caused the man some little pain, and no little fright, so that it was thought best to soothe him by throwing him into a somnambulistic state, in which he formed the subject of some interesting experiments.

From the above it will be seen that the novelties of mesmerism are yet far from exhausted, and while such new facts as these are turning up, all theories to account for mesmeric action must necessarily be very unsatisfactory. Writers on mesmerism, both believers and sceptics, have generally begun at the wrong end of the matter. The scoffers have gone back to first principles, and endeavoured to prove that what is incredible to their prejudiced minds is in direct opposition to the laws of nature; while the advocates of mesmerism have naturally endeavoured to meet their opponents on their own ground. That both have failed is not at all to be wondered at. The anti-mesmerists must learn to see their wise words stultified by facts, and bear philosophically the idea of being laughed at by posterity; the mesmerists, on the other hand, must still be content to collect facts, and must leave to posterity the task of erecting theoretical structures. It is very plain that nature has many more mesmeric facts in store for those who will look for them, and Dr. Esdaile's success shows that they are to be had for the mere seeking.

We have no room to speak of the uses to which the peculiarity in mesmeric, practice of which we have given some idea above, may be turned, but we may state that Dr. Esdaile has already made use of newly discovered power in dressing the wound of a young Oriah bearer who was operated on some time since.

Among the persons present at the hospital on Saturday, we observed Mr. Halliday, Colonel Forbes, Dr. John Grant, Dr. Richard O'Shaugnessy, and Mr. Hume.

A TOUCHSTONE FOR THE POPE.

(From the American Protestant.)

POPE PIUS IX. is said to be liberal in his views, and benevolent in his character. Having forgiven some political offenders among the Italians, who might have been released as an act of Justice, he is lauded to the skies for his liberality and generosity. But such acts are not the true test of his character as Sovereign Pontiff of the Roman Church. There is another test that will more fully develop the true character of Pius IX. This has not yet been discussed in the papers which are so free in his favour. The question is this: Will Pope Pius IX. show the same liberality in religious matters that he has in political? Will he release Roman Catholic Bishops who are now in prison on account of some things of a religious nature connected with the Roman faith?

Already has the call come from Malta that he should release Cashiur, Archbishop of Memphi, "now imprisoned in the cells of the Inquisition." Shall he come out of the dungeon?

We would remind Pius IX. of Dr. O'Finan, Bishop of Killala, who is detained as a prisoner at Rome, and call upon him to break his chains.

Again we enquire of Pius IX., Where is Frederic Reze, Bishop of Detroit, who has been detained by Gregory XVI. for several years as a prisoner at Rome? We know something of this Bishop. Rev. J. Delaunay, once of the order of the Jesuits, but of late Missionary of the American Protestant Society, was daily with the Bishop for upwards of a year in Rome. The Bishop told him that he was held there a prisoner without his own consent, and that he ardently desired to return to the United States.

Now we say to the Pope, send back Bishop Reze. Let us see him again at Detroit, breathing the atmosphere of liberty, and then we shall have some evidence of your generous and liberal views. But until these things are done we shall not believe that the religious opinions of Pius IX. are any more liberal and enlightened than the opinions of those who imprisoned the suffering Bishops. Thus far he has sanctioned the cruelty of his predecessors.

Selfishness and desire of popular favour in Italy, readily account for his movements there. The fact is, it was necessary for the very existence of the Pope at Rome to secure the Italians. What as likely to do this as the liberation of those noble Italians who had dared to rise for liberty? Had he not done so, he had reason to fear that his triple crown had been trodden in the dust.

Now let the Pope do a thing that touches the doctrines or the discipline of the Church of Rome—let him throw open the cells of those who are now suffering under the unrighteous discipline of that power, then we will believe that he is more merciful than Gregory XVI., or Hildebrand, or Cæsar Borgia.

Again we ask, and let the press everywhere be clamorous on the subject. Where is Cashiur, Archbishop of Memphi? Where is Dr. O'Finan, Bishop of Killala? Where is Frederic Reze, Bishop of Detroit? If these men are yet alive, show them to the world, Pius IX., and then we shall have some substantial evidence of your clemency. If these men are dead, then come out, like an honest man, and tell the church and the world of it. If they have perished under their sufferings, tell us whether you approve or condemn the the measures that hastened their death.

If we hear nothing from Pius IX. respecting these Bishops, we may draw our inferences from his conduct.

RECEPTION OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR BY THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

(From the Weekly Messenger, October 2.)

ON Thursday the King gave a formal reception to the Persian ambassador at Compiegne. Two companies of infantry, with the band at their head, were drawn up in the grand court of the palace. The National Guards and troops of the line were under arms. At half-past twelve two state carriages of the court, drawn by eight horses, and preceded by outriders, entered the Court-yard. In the first were His Excellency, with his son, the young Abdul Vehab Kaha, the Count de Saint Mauris introducer of ambassadors, M. Alix Desgranges, and one of the King's orderly officers. In the second carriage were Hussein Khan, the private secretary of the ambassador; Mammouth Khan, his son-in-law; Mirza Chefi, secretary of embassy; M. Vasselidi, its interpreter; and M. Vidal, the French interpreter. On arriving at the entrance his Excellency and suite were received by two orderly officers, and introduced into the waiting-room, where they were received by Generals Baron Aymard and Count de Chabannes, the King's aides-de-camp, and offered a rich collation, of which his Excellency partook. At one o'clock the ambassador was introduced into the Throne-room, where the King had taken his station, having on his right the Duke de Nemours, and on his left the Duke de Montpensier. M. Guizot, President of the Council, the Minister of War, and the general officers attached to his Majesty and the Princes, surrounded the throne. Mehemmed Ali Khan, richly clothed in an ample Cachmere tunic, and wearing a turban of the same material, in passing the threshold of the hall made a profound salaam in the Oriental style, which he repeated on advancing to the middle of the room, and again at the foot of the throne. The King wore the uniform of a lieutenant-general. The ambassador then delivered the following address to his Majesty in the Persian language:—

"My Sovereign, whose power equals that of the constellation of Saturn, the Padishah of Persia, whose troops equal the stars in number, and whose empire reaches to heaven, has done me the honour to charge me, your profoundly devoted servant, with the signal mission of laying the homage of his Royal friendship and the strongest assurances of his imperial affection before your Majesty, the sublime image of the sun, on the august threshold of your imperial grandeur. On this happy and fortunate day I present myself at your imperial court, which rivals the firmament, to fulfil the mission with which I am intrusted. Since the period at which your imperial Majesty came to augment the brilliancy of the crown and throne of this empire, the ancient sentiments of friendship and sympathy between the two governments of Persia and France have uniformly increased, and I venture to solicit that your sacred person will be convinced of the pure truth and sincere faith of his profoundly devoted servant when he here declares that the dearest wish of the heart of the Padishah of Persia is, that these ancient relations may continue to be daily increased and strengthened. I am proud and glory in representing before your sublime Majesty the most magnificent sovereign of Iran, Mohamed Shah, to whom I have devoted my soul, and to inscribe myself as ambassador from the high court of Persia to your Majesty. Besides the letters which I am to present to you, illustrious person, whose splendour is equal to that of the heavens, I am charged with delivering into the sacred hands of your Majesty this writing by the venerated hand of my glorious Sovereign, and this august portrait of him."

The ambassador having finished, again made a profound salaam. M. Alix Desgranges immediately interpreted this address, to which the King replied—

"The Emperor, your august Sovereign, could not have given me greater pleasure than to have accredited an ambassador like you to represent him to me. You will find me and my government eager to cultivate and maintain that friendship and good understanding which so happily subsists between our states. The treaty of commerce which we have just concluded is a new guarantee, to which I attach great value."

This reply being interpreted by M. Alix Desgranges, the ambassador respectfully approached the throne, and delivered from his own into the King's hand the autograph letter of his Sovereign, with a miniature portrait of the Shah richly set, and the insignia of the Persian orders of the Sun and the Lion conferred by his sovereign upon his Majesty the King of the French. All these were borne severally in silver salvers by two officers of the embassy, standing one on each side of the Mirza Mehemmed Ali. The ambassador then retired, and was conducted to the apartments of the Queen, where were assembled the Duchess of Orleans, with the Count de Paris, her Royal Highness Madme. Adelaide, and the Duchesses de Nemours and Montpensier. Having presented the homage of his Sovereign and himself, he tendered to her Majesty rich presents of cachmeres, and the finest Persian stuffs, with bracelets and necklaces of pearls, and other ornaments of high price, for herself and the Princesses. He also presented to the Count de Paris some Persian guns enclosed in rich cases. The ambassador then retired, and was conducted back to his hotel with the same state and ceremony as on his arrival at the palace. At three o'clock the King and Royal family, accompanied by the President of the Council and the Minister of War and attended by a numerous suite, left the palace in carriages, and took a drive in the forest till five o'clock, the Persian ambassador, with his son and suite, following in one of the King's carriages. His Majesty gave a grand dinner to his excellency and suite. In the evening the first part of the second act of the opera of *Orphée* and the ballet of the *Diable à Quatre* were performed at the theatre of the palace. The Persian ambassador took great interest in both performances.

TRADING MORALS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE great crisis which has so dismayed the money world is characterized by some very remarkable traits. "Anomalies," we call them, in the hasty impatience of a superficial glance: but an anomaly is generally an imaginary thing, and when we use the word it only means that we have misconstrued a rule. The crisis, with all its anomalies, is an effect following its cause just as legitimately as a burn from the application of fire; and the supposed anomalies are traits peculiarly instructive.

It is observed, not only that trade generally has been on the whole in a "healthy" state in spite of these exceptional failures, but that house which have stopped possess ample assets to pay all, and that among the houses that have fallen an extraordinary proportion were firms of the greatest magnitude. The causes at which people glance are as many as the commentators,—the Act of 1844, want of accommodation, want of one-pound notes, over-speculation in corn, unpunctuality of remittances from India, the ten-month bills which have survived the establishment of the overland route, transition state of the sugar trade, &c. But one cause of a more sweeping kind, we suspect, overrides all these—the very extension of business taken within the grasp of particular traders.

Instances are common just now of houses failing which have for years carried on the most extensive and complicated affairs; have all that while conducted their operations in the usual way; have books to show kept in the most approved fashion; and yet have for years been "shakey." As a matter of account, their credit was complete; yet their paper was viewed with distrust. Nobody could tell why, but somehow there was a vague idea that their liabilities were too gigantic. In spite of an air of the utmost straightforwardness, they incurred some kind of suspicion that attaches to mystery. This seems odd, but it is not unaccountable. An instinctive sense of one important fact would gradually steal into the minds of the least theorizing and generalizing among their fellow-traders. The very extension of the business transacted by one of these monster houses implies that its accounts are mixed up with the accounts of other houses and dealers; that its assets are virtually made to consist, in great part at least, of the assets of other houses whose accounts cannot by any means be subject to any effectual scrutiny; its credit is involved in the operations of a host of other dealers over which it can have no control whatsoever. The more business is extended, the more these remote connexions become multiplied and extended beyond scrutiny or control. In truth, a house thus placed cannot compass a clear and definite understanding of any one bargain which he undertakes; it cannot see the ramification of its liabilities, but rushes into a lax kind of partnership with strangers, trusting to Providence for coming through safe at last—like the huge French diligence with six or seven horses driven at a hand gallop by a single rope and a restless whip. In such a position, the utmost prudence, the most long-headed sagacity of the chief, cannot effectively guide the machine; its operations go beyond the ken of ordinary intellect or calculation, such a state of things implies the necessity of a bankruptcy law like that of Egypt, under which the insolvent debtor is never made bankrupt, but is helped by his very creditors to go on. And indeed the increasing tendency to demand and reciprocally to allow enormous loans—"accommodation" to the amount of tens of thousands, or even a million or two sterling—to "support credit," while a house is under threat of actual bankruptcy, partakes strongly of that Levantine practice. But such a practice is totally inconsistent with our commercial code, totally inconsistent with the railway speed and gigantic dimensions of our mercantile operations: it can therefore never become a recognised principle in our system of credit; and those houses which suffer their business to extend beyond their own powers of supervision and control, must be content to incur the chance of these enormous disasters, bringing ruin upon others as well as upon themselves.

But probably it would be nearly as easy to make all mankind pure and virtuous as to make our monetary magnates abandon "the system." It is so difficult for any "practical" class, that lives and behaves by rule of thumb, to abandon any "system." These vast transactions, too, have in them their peculiar dignity: it is "princely" not to be able to tell the bounds of your own business. Multiply your trading income by one or two places of figures, and it becomes a "revenue." You must have a house at the West-end—next door perhaps to a duke's. You must indulge in a ducal expenditure, and if you fail it must be for a ducal sum. The spirit of lavish expenditure pervades all society, and is increasing. It is the natural reaction on the baser spirit which made money-getting the end. A more generous spirit is begotten by greater intelligence and better taste. The best taste, indeed, is not necessarily costly: beauty and grace, if not common among the meanest and humblest classes, are not monopolised by the wealthiest. An extravagant use of costly materials is barbaric. But such necessarily is the condition of a better taste in its infancy. Meanwhile, if you happen to be a trader of the "princely" order, it is incumbent on you to let your business grow to be as a province, to let its confines be as remote from your own inspection as an Irish estate, and to know it chiefly in its results—its "revenue."

A nice morality, indeed, might suggest to these lordly spenders—both traders and dukes—the question whether it is honest to incur liabilities of an extent defying measurement, so that you are unable to tell, in a thoroughly plain, honest, commercial sense, whether you can discharge them or not. You may presume that your immense liabilities will be covered by the immensity of your resources; but unless you *know* it to a farthing, you are no fair trader—you are prostituting your "promise to pay." "My word is my bond," the trader's boast, is becoming an equivoque! and, to support the dignity of your mansion in Belgravia, you are suffering the honest business which you inherited from your father to degenerate into something like a magnificent swindle. If you were to sell your West-end house and furniture, go back into the City, and attend to business, your connexions would sleep o' nights with a renewed sense of safety, and you would be the honester man. But "nobody does so now," and you are ashamed to begin.

OPENING OF THE GIPSY-SCOOL AT FARNHAM.—A substantial, chaste, and commodious building, the foundation stone of which was laid in this parish in 1845, is now complete, and was opened on Tuesday last, the 5th of October, for the education of orphan Gipsy children, and for the younger branches of those gipsies who have large families. All will here be taught to read and write. The girls will be trained to the various household duties, and fitted to go out to service. The boys will be carefully instructed, and, when arrived at a proper age, apprenticed to some useful trade. The building is capable of accommodating twenty-four children, but as yet rooms are only fitted up for half that number. The meeting was most numerously and respectably attended, there being present between four and five hundred persons, comprising many of the principal residents of that part of the country, amongst whom we noticed Lady Charlotte Sturt, Mr. and Misses E. and A. Sturt, Lady Radstock and the Hon. Misses Waldegrave, Sir John and Lady Doyley, the Dowager Lady Doyley, Colonel and Mrs. Smith, the Revs. Carr, John, and Mrs. Glyn, G. Baring Coney, James Crabb (of Southampton, the Gipsies' advocate), &c.—*Poole Herald.*

The *New York Mirror* says, "The Mayor and Common Council have received an invitation from a high source to visit Paris in one of the French steamers. We think if they would accept it, and stay about six months, that the jaunt would be equally beneficial to the city and themselves.

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The Marine and the Dog.—A marine who had just joined the ship, and who was acquainted with the excellent qualities of the dog, endeavoured, while bathing, to entice him from his station into the water. The noble animal paid no attention to his invitation. One of the crew told the marine that if he swam out of the sail and would call out as if in distress, and suit the action to the word, Mr. Boatswain would certainly obey the summons. The marine took the hint, got out of the sail, and began to enact the part of a drowning man to perfection. The dog instantly sprung into the water with his ears erect, his eyes flashing fire from intense anxiety. Away he swam for the soldier, who on the approach of his canine friend, began to have some misgivings as to the wisdom of his proceedings. He now become alarmed lest the dog should seize him, which manœuvre Boatswain appeared resolved to execute. His fears increased with the dog's endeavours to effect his purpose, and finally he roared out most lustily for help from his shipmates. The louder the poor fellow sung out, the more determined was the sagacious brute to seize him; and he very soon accomplished his purpose, grasping him firmly by the hair at the back of the neck, and twisting his face towards the heavens, brought him alongside amidst the convulsive roars of laughter of the whole ship's company, and the piteous cries of the jolly marine. Boatswain would not resign his hold till the frightened man was assisted up the side. The bight of a rope being then placed overboard for his conductor, he placed his fore legs in it, up to his shoulders, and holding himself stiffly out, was hauled up and calmly resumed his watch, as if nothing had happened.—*Scott's Recollection of Naval Life.*

Content and Discontent.—Two little girls went into the fields to gather flowers. Here they found buttercups, dandelions, violets, and many other pretty blossoms. One of the children was pleased with everything, and began to pick such flowers as she met with. In a little while this girl had collected quite a bunch of flowers, and though some of them were not very handsome, yet altogether they made a beautiful bouquet. The other child was more dainty, and determined to pick no flowers but such as were very beautiful. She disdained to gather the dandelions, for they were so common; and she would not pluck the buttercups, for they were all of one colour, and did not take her fancy. Even the blue violets were not good enough for her. Thus the little pair wandered on through the fields, till they were about to return home. By this time the dainty child, seeing that her sister had a fine collection of flowers, while she had none, began to think it best to pick such as she could get. But now the flowers were scarce; not even a dandelion, a buttercup, nor a violet, was to be found. At length the little girl begged a single dandelion of her sister, and thus they returned home. When the two children went to their mother, she asked how it happened that one had so pretty a bouquet, while the other had but a single flower. The children told their story, and their mother then spoke to them as follows:—"My dear children, let this little event teach you a useful lesson. Jane has been the wiser of the two. Content with such flowers as came in her way, and not aiming at what was beyond her reach, she has been successful in her pursuit, and has brought back a beautiful bunch of flowers. But Laura, who could not stoop to pick up buttercups and dandelions, because she wanted something more beautiful than could be found, collected nothing from the field, and was finally obliged to beg a dandelion of her sister. Thus it will always happen, my children, in passing through life. If you are content with simple pleasures and innocent enjoyments, such as are scattered freely along your path, you will, day by day, gather enough to make you contented and happy. If, on the contrary, you scorn simple pleasures and innocent enjoyments, and reach after those which are more rare and difficult to be obtained, you will meet with frequent disappointments, and at last become dependent upon others. Seek not, then, my children, for costly enjoyments or extravagant pleasures. Be industrious in gathering those which are lawful, and which are adapted to your situation. In this way you will cultivate a contented spirit, and secure your own peace. If, on the other hand, you disdain enjoyments that are suited to your taste and capacity, you will be hard to please, and perpetual discontent will dwell in your bosom. Thus you see that one course will result in something better than riches, while the other will bring evils that are worse than poverty."—*Green's Annual.*

The Shower Bath.—Although the shower-bath does not cover the surface of the body so universally as the usual cold baths, this circumstance is rather favourable than otherwise; for those parts which the water has not touched feel the impression by sympathy as much as those in actual contact with it. Every drop of water becomes a partial cold bath in miniature; and thus a stronger impression is excited than by any other mode of bathing. The shower-bath, for the following reasons, possesses advantages superior to all others:—1. The sudden contact of the water, which in the common bath is only momentary, may here be prolonged, repeated, and modified at pleasure. 2. The head and breast, which are exposed to some inconvenience in the common bath, are here effectually secured, by receiving the first shock of the water; the blood is consequently impelled to the lower parts of the body, and the patient feels no obstruction in breathing, or undulations of blood towards the head. 3. In the cold bath, the heavy pressure on the body, occasioned by the weight of the water (the free circulation of the blood, in the parts touched by it, being, for some time at least, interrupted), is an unfavourable circumstance in certain instances. The shower bath on the contrary, descends in single drops, which are at once more stimulating and pleasant than the immersion into cold water, and it can be more readily procured, and more easily modified and adapted to the circumstances of the patient. When this kind of bath is first resorted to, it may be used gently, and with water having some degree of warmth, so as not to make the shock too great; but as the patient becomes accustomed to it, the degree of cold water may be increased, and the water may be allowed to fall from a greater height, so as to make the shower heavier.—*Dr. Graham.* [As an additional precaution, we should recommend beginners to cause the water to fall on the neck and shoulders, instead of the head.]

A suicide of an extraordinary nature was effected last week in Redcross-street. An old gentleman entered the shop of Mr. Batley, a chemist, and asked if Mr. Batley was at home; an assistant answered that he was in the counting-house; the applicant said he would not disturb him: he had known Mr. Batley for many years, and he himself was Dr. Randall: he wanted an ounce of hydrocyanic (prussic) acid, and should like to see it before he was served, as the strength of the acid varied so much. The shopman took the stopper out of the bottle, and observed that Dr. Randall would find it quite strong enough: the old gentleman seized the bottle; the shopman struggled to get it back; but the stranger first gave it a jerk, scattering the poison over his face and clothes; and then let go the bottle. The shopman cried, "You have done for yourself:" the stranger replied, "I wanted, I wanted!" and ran out of the shop. He was found in the neighbourhood, at a baker's; antidotes were administered; but he died in a quarter of an hour. It appeared at the Coroner's inquest, that the deceased was Mr. John Henry Deffell, a West India merchant, of the age of seventy. It was the shopman's impression that none of the poison was swallowed by Mr. Deffell; he had been killed by the inhalation of the vapour. Mr. Southwood, a surgeon, stated that none of the acid was detected in the stomach; and if any had been swallowed the patient could not have lived so long. Witnesses proved that Mr. Deffell had recently exhibited great nervous agitation: the mercantile failures, some occurring among his friends and neighbours, had pained him greatly; but, though he had suffered by the depreciation in the prices of colonial produce, his own affairs were not embarrassed. The verdict was "temporary insanity."—*Spectator, November 6.*

Messrs. Rogers and the Bank-Notes Restitution.—The *rationale* of bank robberies, as perpetrated by the expert "family men" who undertake such enterprises, is not very easy to explain, and still less is the public able to penetrate the mystery, on general principles, of the restitution of stolen notes. Nearly all that is known concerning the late singular recovery of the long-missing paper of Messrs. Rogers and Co. is, that Messrs. Rogers and Co have got back their money. The sacred deposit of stolen property seems to have been quietly intrusted to the London Parcels Delivery Company; by them to be handed over to the custody of the bank. This step, of course, must have been preceded by profound conviction on the part of the thieves of the uselessness of retaining the stolen notes; but the proximate cause and final step in the process appears to be a profound secret known only to the firm. The plain facts on the surface are for the vulgar public; but the esoteric meaning and hidden springs of the business are sacred to the bank. We are by no means diposed to insinuate that Messrs. Rogers and Co. are bound to offer us a full and particular account of the circumstances which led to this remarkable restitution. We are not so unreasonable as to expect a report of all the negotiations with the thieves, or a *resumé* of the arguments *pro* and *con.* of each party. But being pretty certain that it was *no* qualm of conscience which led to so satisfactory a windup of the affair, we are curious to learn some of the special inducements which operated in the minds of the plunderers. But, as Dr. Johnson said, on being assured of the witty qualities of a seemingly dull gentleman in company, "we can wait." Such secrets have a strange tendency to work themselves into publicity. As yet, the mystery of this robbery defied the scrutiny of the detective force; yet the entire series of facts and circumstances, even to the purchase of the crowbar by which the bank was opened, will assuredly come out. The notes have been forthcoming, and in due time we shall look for the moving causes of the restoration. For their own reputation, even the "cracksmen" can hardly desire their doings to be everlastingly concealed. Like other great men, they must look to history for their fame. From the tenor of a semi-official statement which has appeared, we are led to infer that all compromise has been carefully refused, and the notes recovered upon strictly honourable principles. But the actual thieves are not yet detected. No diplomatists could have managed the affair more astutely; they must, in fact, be models for future malefactors in their particular vocation. On the other hand, Mr. Hobler, for the firm, was just as deep as themselves. It was at his suggestion that, borrowing a hint conversely from the Sybilline leaves, the plan of dropping the amount of reward annually, from £3000 if necessary to nothing, was adopted. The scheme was effectual; the thieves got frightened and the notes were returned. For the firm the *dénouement* is the most felicitous part of the drama. City business is proverbially prosaic, but surely there is inspiration even for an octogenarian poet in such an event.—*Atlas.*

A Native adrift in the Pacific.—About four a.m. one of the officers came down to report that some strange sound, resembling a human voice, was repeatedly heard not far from the ship, but that nothing could be seen or made out: and he was positive in his assertion that all the watch on deck had heard it. Both the captain and I put on our clothes hastily and went on deck. We listened for a length of time without hearing anything. As the ship made a little way through the water, the mainsail was thrown aback in order to listen more attentively. After straining our eyes through the night-glasses in the direction pointed out, we were going to denounce it as the Flying Dutchman, or something of the kind, when a hoarse guttural shout assailed our ears. Some of the oldest hands in the ship remained transfixed and powerless. Again it was repeated, though nearer; and again all was still. By-and-by a slight splashing sound was conveyed to the ship. Something like a log of wood was seen through the gloom, and the word "Pihii," (ship) was uttered as if from one in pain. "A native in distress," said the captain, as he withdrew the night-glass from his eye; "a crew for the larboard quarter-boat to pick him up." The words banished superstition, and the men instantly threw off their jackets to obey the dictates of humanity through the orders given. It was yet intensely dark, and lanterns were brought to assist in carefully lowering the boat. A few minutes sufficed, however, to get her clear of the ship, and, as we could not see her, we passed the time in listening to the clank of the oars as she pulled away through the gloom. There could now be only heard, and that occasionally, an odd jerk of the oar in the rollocks of the boat. They were evidently searching for the object of distress. A few minutes more the signal of success was exhibited in the boat. The concealed lantern and a hearty cheer followed, which was loudly responded to from the ship. I may here mention that the lights in lanterns on board ship and in boats are generally veiled until the moment they are required; for this reason, that the men can better distinguish objects when all is nearly dark, than when a light glares on them, as it renders the obscurity doubly obscure. One of the ship lanterns was now held up half-way up the mizen rigging to direct the boat in the proper direction, which shortly reached the stern of the ship, with a small shattered-looking canoe in tow, with a native and a child in it. When they came alongside, the stranger and child were put into the boat, which was hoisted up with a lively hand-over-hand song. When it was high enough, and resting on the cranes, the man and child were lifted carefully in on deck. One of his arms was dreadfully bruised and swollen, the boy safe, but both in a great state of exhaustion. Their story was soon told. He was a Marquesan, belonging to the island of Fetuiva; was making an excursion with another man and his child, to one of the neighbouring islands, when it came on to blow heavily, and drove them off the islands with scarcely any food in the canoe. The wind afterwards ceased, when a fresh disaster happened to them. A number of small whales had either been gambolling or running very fast in the night, when they unfortunately came in contact with their frail vessel and capsized it. One of the men was killed and knocked overboard, to be seen no more; the other, with his child fast to his shoulder, contrived to right his canoe and bale her out with the one and only paddle he had now, as the other was lost. With this he contrived to make a little way towards the islands, though the current was sadly against him, and he was buried in the depths of despair when our ship was fanning her way close to him. He was a fine powerful looking man, greatly tattooed over the body. His shoulders, and indeed most of his body, was greatly scalded from the wash of the sea continually over him, and on placing my hand on his skin he felt icy cold. We bathed him over with some fresh water, and rolled both him and the poor child, which was about four years old, up in thick blankets, and got them brought down into the cabin; after which some warm wine and water contributed greatly to recover him. He then embraced his child, gave his deliverers a long look of deep-felt gratitude, that no painter could depict nor any pen describe, covered himself up in the blanket, and fell off in a sound sleep.—*Coulter's Adventures on the Western Coast of South America.*

The population of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Wisconsin, in 1787, just sixty years since, was 4,000 souls, and the population of the same states in 1847 is 4,175,000 souls! One half of this increase has taken place within the last sixteen years.

BIRTHS.

On Tuesday, the 29th February, at the Family Hotel, Wollongong, Mrs. Edward Elliott, of a son.

On the 2nd instant, at Corunna Cottage, Raymond Terrace, Hunter River, Mrs. T. Digby Miller, of a daughter.

At the Normal Institution, Hyde Park, Sydney, on Saturday, the 4th instant, Mrs. Gordon, of a daughter.

DIED.

On Monday, 6th March, Emily Hebe, only daughter of Mr. Samuel Simms, aged two years and eight months.

At Goulburn, on the 2nd instant, Ellen, wife of Mr. Andrew Turnbull, aged 60 years.

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—Tenders are invited for the erection and completion of three dwelling houses, to be erected in Forbes-street. Plans and specification to be seen at Mr. P. J. Downey's, Architect, William-street, to whom tenders are to be delivered on or before the 11th of March.
P. J. DOWNEY.
Security will be required for the due performance of the work. 4120

HIDES, HIDES, HIDES.
WANTED, from 300 to 400 good heavy Hides, for shipping. Apply to W. DEAN,
4224 22, Church Hill.

WANTED, from 600 to 700 Ewes from eighteen months to two years old, well bred. Apply to Captain Cork, on board the schooner Comet, at the Flour Company's Wharf. 4181

WANTED, Boat-steerers and Seamen for the whaling brig Margaret. Application to be made to Mr. J. Mackay, at Boyd's Wharf, this day. 4238

FREE PASSAGE AND GOOD WAGES TO NEW ZEALAND.
WANTED, three Stockmen to take charge of cattle, men accustomed to the sea will be preferred.
M. E. MURNIN,
4213 Queen-street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as Nurse—to take charge of two children. None need apply but those accustomed to the nursery.
Apply to Mrs. Towns, Moore's Cliff, Miller's Point, between the hours of ten and three. 4203

WANTED, a Baker, to proceed to the interior immediately. Apply at H. Cohen and Son's, 512, George-street. 4202

MAN COOK.—Wanted, a Man Cook,—one who is well acquainted with his business, and of good character. Apply next to Armstrong's Livery Stables, Castlereagh-street. 4173

WANTED.—Wanted, a general House Servant, one that can wash. Apply to Mrs. Belisario, Spring-street. 4190

FEMALE SERVANT.—Wanted, a general house servant, of good character. Apply to Mrs Dean, 22, Church Hill. 4230

WANTED, a lad from sixteen to eighteen years of age, with a good character, to make himself generally useful about a house. Apply to 394, George street. [illegible]

WANTED, a Boy to clean lamps, &c., to go on errands, and make himself generally useful. A good character is required from his last place. Apply to Thomas Perkins, George-street. 4025

WANTED, by the propri tor of a run in the Clarence River District, on such terms as may be agreed upon, about 600 head of well bred cattle: a mixed lot. The run is a very fattening one, and there is a boiling establishment and water carriage within thirty miles.
For further particulars apply (if by letter post paid) to Mr. Watkins, Parramatta. 4186

THREE POUNDS REWARD.
LOST from near Gunning, about the beginning of September last, three Horses of the following description; any one delivering them to Mr John Morrice, at Eling Forest, near Berrima, will receive the above reward. They are supposed to be running in the district of Goulburn:—
Little dark brown mare, in foal, about 14 hands high, branded TR (conjoined) on the shoulder, ⌘ on neck.
Light bay mare, in foal, rather hollow-backed, same height, branded TR (conjoined) on shoulder, ⌘ on neck.
Dark bay colt, rising three years, branded FG on near shoulder.
4179 JAMES OSBORNE, Jun

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Whereas Frederick W. Macfarlane, a minor, has run away from the American barque Lexington, whoever will apprehend him and deliver him up to the Water Police, by twelve o'clock this day, shall receive the above reward.
4211 CHARLES W. SANDERS.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed, from Paddington, a light bay mare, branded on near shoulder HI, on off shoulder WD conjoined, and HI under mane, white star in the forehead, off hind foot a little white; to be delivered to Mr. Sidnum, Prince-street. 4205

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost this day, in Pitt-street, a black Pocket Book, containing orders and papers, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever will restore the same to the *Herald* Office, will receive the above reward.
March 6.
All parties are cautioned against receiving the following order—an order in favour of Finnigan, drawn by Mr. W. A. Brodribb, on Mr. N. S. Phillips, Goulburn, on account of W. Bradley, Esq., for £2. 4220

FOUND STRAYING.—On the run of Mr. James Moore, Coolong:—A bay horse, aged, about fifteen hands high, star in forehead, snip on nose, four white feet, white patch under belly, short tail, branded WP near shoulder, D under saddle. The owner can have the said horse by applying to the above, and paying the expenses of this advertisement.
JAMES MOORE,
Coolong, Burangarang.
March 8. 4036

A VACANCY for one or two gentlemen as boarders, with every comfort and attention. Terms moderate. Address—the house recently occupied by Dr. Francis Campbell, and one door from Lenehan's upholstery establishment. 4209

APARTMENTS FURNISHED, consisting of one or two sitting-rooms and bed-rooms, with use of kitchen, water laid on the premises, and situated in the most eligible part of Sydney, having an entire view of the Harbour. Address to be had at the *Herald* Office. 44 8

TO LET, a pleasantly situated Family Residence, overlooking Port Jackson, containing eight rooms, and spacious servants' offices in basement, has just been painted inside and out. To permanent tenants the rent would be low. Apply on the premises, Myles's Buildings, Cumberland-street North. 4228

TO LET, or for Sale, a House at Woolloomooloo, adjoining Thomas Barker's, Esq; consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, with garden, and good well of water. Apply to Mr. John Dingwall, Builder, at the Emu Inn, George-street. The keys to be had from Mr. J. Barker, Wooloomooloo Inn, William-street.
Sydney, March 1. 3922

TO BE LET.—At Regentville, with immediate possession, on such terms as may be agreed upon (together or separately) the Steam Flour Mill and Cloth Factory attached, in full and complete working order, the former consisting of two pairs of stones, with dressing and smutting machines. The Cloth Factory, comprising two pairs of stocks, sawing machines, a cutter woolar, slubbing billy, a larder, and scribbler engine, (with spare cards and spindles), two pairs of mules, washing machine and dying apparatus complete. For further particulars apply on the premises to Mr. John Shaw, who is at present conducting the same, or if by letter (post paid) to Mr Russell, Regentville. 4034

TO BE LET.—The rich agricultural and dairy farm, Pomeroy, near Goulburn, containing 20.0 acres, with sufficient quiet cows to carry on the dairy. A suitable residence for a family. Rent, 100 per annum. For particulars apply to Thomas Woore, Esq., Goulburn (post-paid). 3393

TO LET, a large house, a small house, a store, City and Balmain building ground for sale. Apply for particulars to J. B. Viles, Kent street North. 4176

THE ROYAL HOTEL,
GOULBURN.
TO BE LET for a term of years, as may be agreed on.
The proprietor of the above being about retiring from business, is desirous of letting on a lease that extensive and splendid Family Hotel, now in full trade, known as the Royal Hotel. It is replete with every convenience and comfort, and is warranted in asserting that no expense has been spared to render this establishment one of the most commodious and handsome buildings in the colony, being admirably adapted for the business it was built for, having been erected by the present occupier and proprietor specially for carrying on the licensed trade, in which he has been successful. Such a rare opportunity for parties securing a first-rate business seldom occurring for realising a fortune.
The Royal Hotel has a frontage of sixty-six feet, with an elevation of —— feet, stuccoed and ornamented with a handsome balcony the entire length of the building, containing, with all necessary out-houses, twenty-two rooms, spacious cellarage, and stabling. It stands on an area of one acre of ground, the whole substantially enclosed with a carriage entrance on each side of the house.
Its situation for business is most centrical, being in the very heart of the town and traffic, where all must pass and repass, situate in the principal street (Aubry) of the township.
The rising prosperity of this rich district will always ensure its advancement, being the great depôt for the southern outlet and Port Phillip country, where mails from all parts meet. The Government have also made this an Assize town, and also where Quarter Sessions are held, causing a great influx of strangers to be continually arriving and departing.
The ground floor contains a spacious lofty entrance hall, beautifully gilded and painted, coffee room, and parlour, three bed rooms, and pantry.
The upper story has three large sized sitting rooms, two of which are with folding doors, and when opened form a handsome ball room, with five bed rooms.
The entire rooms of the house are capacious and lofty, and all the sitting rooms throughout are fitted up with register stoves.
The Billiard Room is the upper story of a substantial detached building, being 36 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 14 feet high, and fitted up with one of Thurston's best tables, and revolving lamps.
There is also a detached Cottage, which will answer for a small family or nursery.
The out-houses consist of large kitchens, laundry, bake-house, fowl-house, &c., &c.
THE STABLE
Is the most complete of its kind, being a brick building of 120 feet in the length, fitted up with stalls and boxes for thirteen horses, which can be used to contain double the number, with coach-house, harness room, parapet roof, and loft entire, that will hold twenty tons of hay; there is also a good well of water, with a garden.
The entire premises will be let in first-rate order, and its capabilities are so well known, that they scarce require comment; but in order to give parties some idea who are not acquainted with this superb establishment, it is necessary to state that persons of every grade can be accommodated, from the highest in the state to the humblest member of society, and the proprietor is proud in stating that he has been so honoured, and is still so patronised, which can be secured to any other person conducting this old established hotel on the same principles, where private families can have their suite of rooms, public dinners and balls got up with facility and convenience, and with every other requisite to suit all classes.
THE BAR
Is highly ornamented, tastefully gilded, and decorated with a handsome painted imitation crimson drapery, pole, and hangings, painted ceiling and centre, gilt casks and bottles, fitted up with beer engine and spirit fountain, counter and shelving with turned pillars.
None but principals will be treated with.
The whole of the furniture and fixtures can be taken at a valuation, if required or declined.
Possession will be given on the 1st July, 1848, and security required for the rent.
For further particulars enquire of Mr. S. Moans, on the premises, and all letters must be pre-paid. 4087

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. W. G. MOORE
WILL SELL, at the Labour Bazaar,
This Morning, the 7th Instant,
At eleven o'clock,
A small invoice of well assorted ironmongery
Wearing apparel
And a quantity of other goods too numerous to particularise
Also,
One cask butter
And,
About twenty Bathurst cheeses, without reserve.
Terms—Cash. 4237

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
This Morning,
At eleven,
THE following HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, the property of a person leaving the colony.
Dining tables, cane seat chairs
Iron bedsteads, sideboards
Fenders and irons, children's chairs
Stretchers, cutlery, glass
Kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
Terms—Cash. 4137

COLONIAL TOBACCO.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474 George-street,
To-morrow, Wednesday,
At 11 o'clock,
12 KEGS OF COLONIAL TOBACCO.
A good sample, and will be sold without reserve.
Terms—Cash. 4199

COFFEE,
SAUCES — CARRAWAYS
CAPERS — COLMAN'S BLUE
SALMON — MUSTARD
PASTES — CASTOR OIL
ALMONDS, &c.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George street,
To-morrow, Wednesday,
At 11 o'clock,
(Without any reserve.)
10 BAGS FINE JAVA COFFEE
6 Cases assorted sauces
1 Case half-pint capers
50 Kegs anchovy salmon
1 Case anchovy paste
1 Case herring paste
2 Bags carraways
3 Cases Colman's blue
3 Cases half-pound mustards
5 Cases castor oil
Also,—
SEVERAL PACKAGES OF NEW
Jordan almonds
Valencia ditto
And soft shell ditto
Terms at sale. 4201

SALTED HIDES AND BUTTER.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
To-morrow, Wednesday,
At 11 o'clock,
A SMALL LOT OF SALTED HIDES;
And
7 Casks of Butter, suitable for the use of pastry cooks and confectioners.
Terms—Cash. 4200

PUBLIC SALE OF DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS.
MR. J. RICKARDS will sell, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Wednesday, 8th March,
At 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned assortment of Drapery and Fancy Goods, viz:—
2 Cases plate and small pattern prints
3 Ditto dark winter prints
2 Ditto rich printed de laines
2 Ditto furniture dimity
2 Ditto black Orleans cloths and Alpacas
2 Ditto fancy checked Orleans cloths
2 Ditto ditto checked and jaccouet muslins
2 Ditto linen huckabacks
2 Ditto dressed hollands
2 Ditto grey ditto
1 Ditto steel and fancy gambroons
1 Ditto shawls and turnovers
1 Ditto black and fancy silk handkerchiefs
2 Ditto bird's-eye corahs
1 Ditto black and fancy silks
2 Ditto black satin stocks and fancy satin opera ties
2 Ditto India-rubber braces and brace ends
2 Ditto white longcloth shirts
1 Ditto worked muslin insertions and scollopings
1 Ditto French cambric handkerchiefs
1 Ditto Scotch cambric ditto, worked corners
4 Cases fancy goods, in ladies' silk neck ties, muslin collars, habit shirts, cuffs, capes, &c., &c.
2 Cases infants' long and short robes, monthly gowns, frock bodies, French and Scotch cambric caps
3 Cases millinery, ladies' blond caps and breids, blond whiskers and quillings, children's trimmed caps and goffered ribbons and quillings
2 Cases brown silk parasols
1 Ditto cotton umbrellas
2 Cases ladies' white and coloured kid habits, white and coloured silk, Lisle thread, and cotton gloves
1 Case gent's white and coloured kid and silk gloves, buck, and doeskin, and town-made thread
1 Case assorted hosiery in women's white and black cotton, children's white and coloured cotton and scarlet worsted socks, Victoria and tartan boots, &c.
2 Cases women's Tuscan and pearl-straw bonnets
2 Ditto boy's Tuscan and Dunstable hats
1 Ditto women's cotille and white jean stays
10 Cartoons artificial flowers
2 Cases Brooks' 200 yards reel cottons, assorted Nos.
2 Ditto Farquharson ditto ditto
2 Ditto 25 to 35 patent drab and brown threads
1 Box 8d., 10d., 12d., black sarcenet ribbons
2 Cases German fringes, curtain bands, &c. &c.
Terms at sale. 4168

SMALL DUTCH TIME PIECES.
TO JEWELLERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
This Day, Tuesday, March 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
100 SMALL DUTCH CLOCKS, brass works complete, in first-rate order.
Terms at sale. 4092

GLASSWARE.
TO GLASS, EARTHENWARE DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street.
This Day, Tuesday, March 7,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
The following glassware, viz.:—
Moulded glass mugs
Decanters
Champagnes, clarets, and wines
Butter tubs
Moore's and Stader's goblets, creams, and sugars
Soda water tumblers
Pickles, ale, stout glasses
Salt cellars, &c.
Terms at sale. 4093

BOOTS AND SHOES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms,
On Thursday Next, 9th March,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty trunks Boots and Shoes, just landed.
The particulars will appear in to-morrow's *Herald.* 4142

AT THE STORES OF
MR. JOSEPH S. WILLIS.
CHURCH-HILL.
On Friday next, the 10th March,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
BY MR CHARLES NEWTON,
THE undermentioned Wines, Spirits, Groceries, &c.:—
6 Hogsheads superior port
12 Ditto pale sherry
30 Ditto gold ditto
31 Ditto Spanish red wine
8 Quarter-casks ditto ditto
1 Hogshead Malaga sherry
1 Quarter-cask tent
34 Cases port wine, 3 dozen each, London bottled
9 Ditto ditto, 4 ditto, pints, ditto
20 Cases, 1 dozen each, Chateau Latour claret
47 Ditto, 1 ditto, St. Julien claret
19 Ditto, 3 ditto, champagne
42 Ditto, 1 ditto, ditto
10 Ditto, 3 ditto, Lorrades Altona old Tom
45 Ditto, 1 ditto, Closeau pale brandy
5 Hogsheads pale ale
10 Ditto Martell's brandy
15 Ditto B.P. rum, 8 to 10 o.p.
50 M. No. 4 Manila cigars
3 Cases Windsor soap
3 Ditto old brown ditto
2 Ditto shaving ditto
1 Ditto Panes' prepared groats
1 Ditto ditto barley
1 Ditto Tabor's seidlitz powders
2 Ditto brewer's isinglass
1 Ditto flakey manna
1 Ditto purse isinglass
5 Tons washing soda
10 Cases curry powder
50 Cases pint pickles
25 Ditto quart ditto
50 Ditto half-pounds mustards
25 Ditto one ditto ditto
30 Ditto salad oil
35 Ditto bottled fruits
75 Chests hysonskin tea
29 Tons superior grocers' sugar
5 Ditto fine white ditto, in boxes
17 Ditto superior sun dried sugar
TERMS—
Under £50, cash; above £50, bills at three months, subject to the approval of Mr. Willis. 4141

TO STATIONERS, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Friday next, March 10,
At eleven o'clock,
Three cases yellow wove letter paper
Four ditto blue ditto ditto
One ditto foolscap
One ditto demy printing paper
Two cases sealing wax and wafers
Twenty gross hair pencils
Terms at sale. 4226

SUPERFINE MOROCCO SKINS.
TO COACH BUILDERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BOOKBINDERS, &c.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Friday next, March 10,
At 11 o'clock,
Two cases best quality morocco skins, in lots to suit purchasers, and of the following assortment of colours:—
Bronze, French and Pomona green
Drab, crimson, maroon, red
Queen's blue, dark blue, and geranium
Also,
25 Dozen bookbinders' basils
Terms at sale. 4225

1280 ACRES OF LAND AT ARGYLE.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
On Wednesday, 15th March,
At 12 o'clock,
By direction of the Trustee of a Trust Estate, "All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement twelve hundred and eighty acres, be the same more or less, situate, lying, and being, in the county of Argyle, and parish of Billyrambige, in the territory of New South Wales; bounded on the east by a line south one hundred and eighty-five chains, commencing at the north-west corner of J. Peter's grant; on the south by a line west eighty chains; on the west by a line north one hundred and thirty-five chains to the Wollondilly river, and on the north by the Wollondilly river, to the north-west corner of Peter's grant as aforesaid,
Terms at sale. 4224

TO BUILDERS, PAINTERS, DECORATORS, &C.
ELEGANT PAPER HANGINGS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
This Day, Tuesday, 7th March,
At 11 o'clock,
4 CASES OF ELEGANT PAPER HANGINGS, of the latest designs, comprising handsome drawing room, dining room, and hall papers, including rich flock and body ground, Terms at sale. 4215

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES SHARES.
AUSTRALIAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.
GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HUNTER RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
☞ The above Shares will be sold in small or large lots, to suit the convenience of purchasers.
MR. MORT
Is instructed to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
This Day, 7th March,
At 12 precisely,
£1000 OF STOCK in the Bank of New South Wales, in shares varying from £5 to £50
37 Shares in the Australian Gas-Light Company
56 Ditto in the General Assurance Company
64 Ditto in the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company
N. B.—The whole of these Institutions are returning first-rate dividends, and unquestionably offer a most secure and profitable investment to all classes of capitalists.
Terms at sale. 4216

TO TANNERS, WOOL-WASHERS, AND OTHERS.
Four years' lease of the complete Tannery and Wool Washing Establishment, lately occupied by Mr. Weiss, situate beyond the Surry Hills, opposite Baptist's Garden, together with all the stock-in-trade, tools, &c., required in either the tanning or wool-washing business.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
AND WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
MR. MORT
HAS instructions to sell by public auction,
ON THE PREMISES,
(situate at the extremity of Bourke-street, opposite Baptist's well-known gardens,)
On Thursday, 9th March,
At 11 o'clock,
Lot 1.
The unexpired lease (having four years to run from 1st January last,) of the Tannery, Wool Washing, and Fellmongering Establishment, lately carried on by Mr. Weiss, the rental of which is only £12 per annum.
The extensive buildings which are on the land leased, comprise—
Large shed and weather-board work-house, built on sleepers
Weather-board cottage of four rooms
Various other out-buildings
Tan pits, &c., &c.
ALL OF WHICH ARE REMOVABLE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE TERM, AND WILL BE THE PROPERTY OF THE PURCHASER OF THE LEASE.
☞ There is abundance of most excellent water,—indeed there is a sufficient supply in any seasons for all purposes connected with the tanning and wool-washing business on an extensive scale.
After which,
IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS,
Wool sheets, wool baskets, fellmongering beams, tubs, casks, lamp black, tallow, wheelbarrows, pumps, &c., &c.
[No reserve.—Terms at sale.
N.B. This is a first-rate opportunity for any one entering upon the above business. 4217

TO ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS, AND OTHERS.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
Friday, 10th March,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE Gravatt's Improved Dumpy Level, with silver ring compass, mirror, and tripod staff—Troughton and Sims, makers. Gravatt's improved method of adjustment accompanies the instruments.
A double set of Gravatt's improved levelling staves
A six-feet beam compass, graduated to feet and inches, and chains and links, with tangent, screw, and vernier to one-hundredth part of an inch—Troughton and Sims, makers
A very superior 66-feet standard chain
A pedometer with scale and instructions for casting contents. The Lords of H M. Treasury rewarded the inventor of this instrument with a donation of one hundred pounds
A quadrant and Norrie's Epitome of Navigation
The London Encyclopædia, 22 vols., half-bound, sundry maps.
Terms—Cash. 4218

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HORSE STOCK AND CATTLE.
(By order of the Master in Equity.)
AT
"Frogmore," near Penrith.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Estate of "Frogmore," near Penrith, on
Monday, 20th March,
At 11 o'clock,
In the Estate of Lieutenant-Colonel Nunn,
43 HEAD of Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies, the progeny of imported Stock (Lieutenant-Colonel Nunn's high repute as a judge of horse stock will be a sufficient guarantee of the breed of those now offered.)
ALSO,
28 Head pure bred Bullocks, Steers, and Heifers.
TOGETHER WITH,
A quantity of Farming Utensils, &c.
Terms, Cash.
No Reserve.
Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 4219

Thursday, 9th March.
DAMAGED TEAS.
EX CASPAR.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell, at his Mart,
On Thursday, 9th March,
At 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
A quantity of Damaged Teas, particulars of which will be given in future advertisements. 4119

Thursday, 9th March.
TO PUBLICANS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
Thursday, 9th March,
At 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT,
Without Reserve,
21 Casks English bottled ale
23 Casks English bottled porter.
Terms at sale. 4185

Friday, 10th Instant.
CHRONOMETERS, SEXTANT, QUADRANT, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart, on
Friday, 10th Instant,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE CAPTAIN JONES.
2 FIRST-RATE two-day Chronometers, by Morris Tobias, and Letherland, Davies, and Co.
One silver lever watch
A barometer
Sextant and quadrant
One hanging compass
Two double barrel guns, and two pair pistols
Lot of charts and books
Horsburgh's Directory
Wearing apparel, chests, beds, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 4182

GREAT SALE OF BUILDING GROUND,
ON THE CITY ROAD, NEWTOWN,
Adjoining Morvale House, and in the vicinity of Linthorpe, the beautiful seat of R. M. Robey, Esq.; and Enmore, the property of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
TERMS:
Liberal, and of twenty per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by the working-men's bills, at three, six, nine, and twelve months, without interest.
MR. STUBBS exercises the pleasing duty of announcing to the working and other classes of the community, that he will sell by public auction,
On Monday next, 13th March,
AT THE MART, KING-STREET,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
29 Building Allotments, fronting the city on Newtown Road, centrally situated, and resting in the midst of a large, populous, and greatly improving part of Newtown,
Also,
80 Allotments, adjoining Morvale House, the property of Mr. Donahoe.
The mechanics and industrious classes are again reminded of the advantage of buying freehold property, whilst it is to be had cheap.
They have only to look at the thousands of their fellow-men well off solely from having pursued these means, and who have conduced to swell out the population of Sydney and its environs to the extraordinary bulk of 50,000 SOULS.
☞ Houses of a moderate description are required daily in this part of the town.
Title—Grant from the Crown. 1244

TO MONEYED MEN AND CAPITALISTS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY,
INFORMING THEM OF
A MOST IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE OF SYDNEY PROPERTY,
IN THE VERY HEART OF THE CITY,
BY MR. STUBBS.
MR. STUBBS has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Jno. Kellick, the proprietor, to sell by public auction,
At the Mart, King street, on
Tuesday, March 28,
Sale at 12 o'clock precisely,
All that most eligible Plot of Building Land opposite Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street and Margaret-place, having a frontage of nearly 300 feet,
SUBDIVIDED INTO 10 ALLOTMENTS,
Varying from 16 feet 6 inches frontage to 40, and 96 feet in depth.
☞ Plan of which may be seen at the Mart.
☞ Title—A Grant from the Crown to the vendor.
☞ Abstracts will be ready for the Purchasers on the day of sale.
It is almost unnecessary to remind the moneyed men of the colony of the daily, nay hourly, rise in the value of property in this neighbourhood, created and creating by the immense traffic to and from the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, the Parramatta Steam-boats, and the Flour Company's Wharfs, now known as the great depôt for steamers and trading ships, as well as by the removal of the Barrack walls, which are opposed to the continuation of Hunter-street and Margaret-place, but which would otherwise intersect Kent-street, Clarence-street, York, and George streets.
It should also be borne in mind that the panic now in London, arising from over speculation, will induce many merchant traders and capitalists to make Sydney their future residence, in consequence of their being unable to live, in their usual style, in England; intelligence to this effect having arrived by the "Tropic."
The Lot at the junction of
SUSSEX-STREET AND MARGARET-PLACE,
May be considered "The Moore's Corner" of this great thoroughfare of the town.
It presents a site (unequalled) for erecting a first-rate respectable hotel, the proprietor having had tendered to him £7 per week if he would build one of ordinary style.
At the same time will be sold,
ALL THAT ELEGANT AND NEAT BUILT COTTAGE,
(Let to Mr. Soper, at £90 per annum,)
Containing six rooms, kitchen, cellar, servant's room, and garden at the back, and which, with the rest of the allotments, will be knocked down to the highest bidder.
Terms, liberal—to be made known a few days previous to the sale. 4214

SALE BY AUCTION AT QUEANBEYAN.
TO SETTLERS, DEALERS, INNKEEPERS, &C.
MR. WRIGHT has received instructions from the proprietors, Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, to sell by public auction, at their stores, Qeanbeyan,
On Wednesday and Thursday, the 15th and 16th March,
Each day commencing at ten o'clock.
The entire stock, consisting of every description of drapery, slop clothing, ironmongery, crockery, tea, sugar, wines, spirits, &c., &c.
Mr. W. would beg to call the attention of settlers, storekeepers, innkeepers, and private familes, to the above sale.
Terms at time of sale. 4174

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 2nd March, 1848.
DOE DEM IRVING, ET. AL. v. GANNON AND PARSONAGE.
ON THURSDAY, the 9th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, All the right, title, interest, and estate (other than an Equity of Redemption,) of Edward Parsonage, one of the above-named defendants, of and in all that parcel of land situate in the district of Bulanaming, at Newtown, in the parish of St. George, containing 14 acres and 20 perches, more or less, bounded on the east by the high road from Cook's River to Sydney; on the south by a line bearing west to the south-west corner; on the west by Uawin's Road; and on the north by a line bearing east to the point of commencement; together with the public-house now erected and built thereon; unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
4083 Under Sheriff.

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